

# SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

Vol. 53, No. 30

Three Sections

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 28, 1938

Established A.D. 1887

10 Cents

## THE FRONT PAGE

The "History of the Week" will be found in this issue on Page 11, in the Second Section.

The terms of our weekly Summer Photograph Competition will be announced next week. Special consideration will be given this year to action and dramatic interest in the subject-matter.

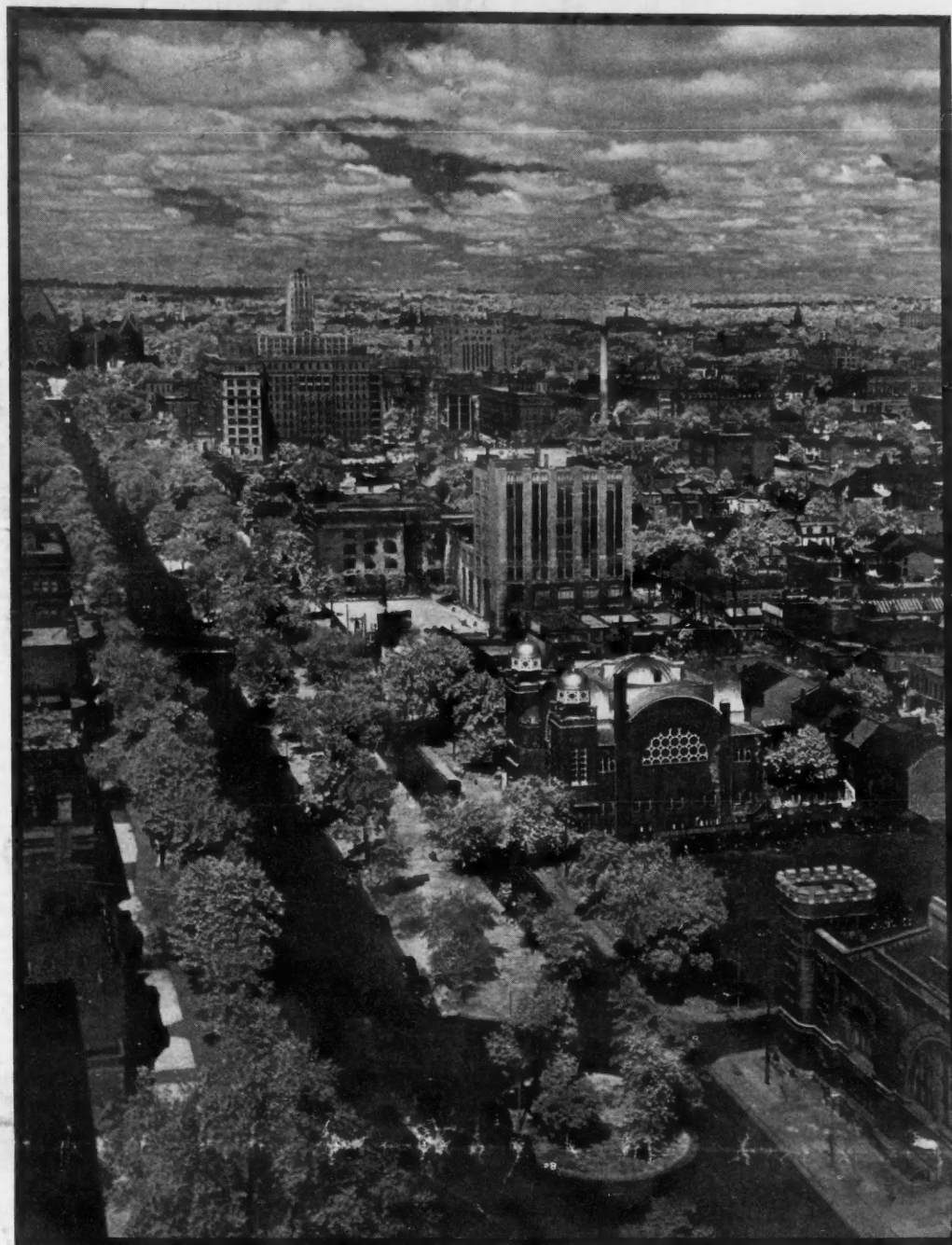
THE conjecture put forward by our Ottawa correspondent this week, that the federal Liberal party will go into its next campaign on the slogan of Canadian unity, has much to commend it to acceptance as a most likely forecast. It is a policy which would not have been possible, if the Conservative party were not at the moment in a state of disorganization and uncertainty, with its future probably resting to a large extent in the hands of Mr. Duplessis of Quebec—who will not, before the date of the next federal contest, have time to dissociate himself from the decidedly separatist tendencies of his administration in that Province. In more ordinary times it would be difficult for even so astute a politician as Mr. King to manoeuvre the federal Conservative party into the position of supporting a strongly provincialist conception of the Canadian constitution; that sort of thing is all right for provincial Conservatives like Mr. Ferguson, but has never been a principle of the national party, which has indeed at times gone to great lengths in the opposite direction.

But the opposition which Mr. King has to face at the moment is not that of a united federal Conservative party. It is—or at any rate it can be made to seem to be—that of a bunch of highly provincialist provincial parties "ganging up" against the Dominion, and including such diversified bedfellows as Mr. Duplessis, Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Aberhart. Whoever secures the leadership of the federal Conservatives will have to be a very impressive personality indeed in order to get in front of these three gentlemen and prevent them from looking like the real opponents of the King régime. He will have also to contend with the traditional high tariff policy of the Conservative party, emphasized by the manner in which the tariff was handled during the last four years of Conservative rule, with a single eye to the reduction of imports to the same extent as exports had already been reduced by the fall in the agricultural price level and the reduction in Canadian agricultural surpluses. There is no doubt that, important as the tariff is for the preservation of Canadian economic unity in ordinary circumstances, it bears very unevenly upon different sections of the country in times of depression, and tends to magnify the sense of grievance of those who feel themselves outside of the range of its benefits. For this reason we expect that the forthcoming Conservative platform will lay less than the usual emphasis upon tariff protection—unless the party accepts the theories of some of its economic planners and goes in for some sort of compensation to the producers of exportable commodities. But here again the difficulty is that the new platform, like the new leader, will have too little time before the elections to impress deeply upon the public mind. The party's best course, and it is not a particularly good one, seems to lie in the direction of arguing that the Bennett legislation of 1935 was along the true path of national unity, that most of it would have got past the courts if it had been left to find its way there in ordinary litigation instead of by reference, and that Mr. King by insisting on reference was the real cause of our present troubles.

### NATIONAL UNITY STRONG

THAT national unity is still a highly valuable political slogan in Canada we do not for a moment doubt, nor do we doubt that the several provincial Governments which are maintaining the concept of extreme provincialism have gone far beyond the views of their own people as they would be exhibited in a federal election. The proceedings before the Rowell Commission are at a stage at which they may easily be misinterpreted. The Commission is a sort of court for hearing the complaints against the Dominion Government of all those sections and interests which consider themselves aggrieved by any of its actions. The case for the complainant, or perhaps one might say for the prosecution, is now being heard at great length, and is being presented with unusual animosity. But it must be remembered that the defence witnesses have not yet been called to the stand and the defence theory has not yet been explained. We are not quite sure how or when the defence case will be presented, but it is hardly possible that it can be allowed to go by default, and anyhow the Commission itself can be relied upon to show a good deal more impartiality than those who have been pleading before it.

It is no doubt part of Mr. King's strategy to so time the defence that it will work in most conveniently for the support of his own appeals to the electorate, and we do not think he can be much criticized for so doing. In essence, Mr. King will be telling Ontario that a vote for him is a vote against Mr. Aberhart, telling Saskatchewan that a vote for him is a vote against Mr. Hepburn, and telling British Columbia that a vote for him is a vote against Mr. Duplessis. What the Conservatives have to do is to make it appear that a vote for Mr. King is nothing of the kind, and they are going to have not a little difficulty in doing so. In Quebec, which cares little about either Mr. Aberhart or Mr. Hepburn and likes Mr. Duplessis, they may do rather well. What they will do in Ontario will depend to some extent on whether Ontario likes Mr. Duplessis and Mr. Aberhart less or Mr. Hepburn more, and also on the extent to which the Ontario provincial Liberal machinery, which will hardly work openly for the Conservative



"LOOKING NORTH." Infra-red photography demonstrates its pictorial possibilities in this striking study of University Avenue, Toronto, by John B. Withrow. Kodak Reomar, 1/5 sec. at 4.5.

party, will abstain from doing anything useful for Mr. King. In the rest of the country they will certainly have their difficulties. The election, which we take it will be early, will certainly be one of the most interesting in the history of Canada.

### NATION OR QUEBEC

WE GREATLY wish that our very good friends of the Province of Quebec would get together on the subject of their concept of what ought to be the extent of the authority exercised by the national Government and the provincial Governments respectively in this federal state. Msgr. Camille Roy, with whose views we have a very large amount of sympathy, has been telling the Rowell Commission that various Provinces other than Quebec have been falling short in the treatment which they have accorded to French and Catholic minorities in respect of language and education. But almost at the same time other representatives of the French population of Quebec have been informing the Commission that the behaviour of the Provinces in respect

to all matters for which sovereignty was accorded to them by the British North America Act is none of the business of the Commission, and have told it, in language which may have been diplomatic but was only barely polite, to get out of Quebec and leave the provincial authorities alone. These are two concepts of the Dominion-Provincial relationship, either of which may be maintained separately, but which certainly cannot be maintained together. We ourselves, being very decidedly nationalists in the sense of desiring a strong central government and the largest possible measure of national unification, are inclined to attach some weight to Msgr. Roy's criticisms. We should like to see a Canada in which the cultured and broadminded Rector of Laval University could feel himself equally at home in Quebec, in Nova Scotia and in British Columbia, and we do not think that such a condition is unattainable when once the people of this country come to realize the essential conditions of a true Canadian national unity. But the ideal that Msgr. Roy has in mind will certainly never be realized in a Canada made up of Provinces which maintain the hands-off attitude to—

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## THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

WE THINK it is time that the lexicographers got after Hitler. It's absolutely ungrammatical to invade from within.

And of course, one of the reasons why people have become dubious about planned societies is the failure of the present instalment planned society.

Hollywood has finally answered the universal plea for original films. It's reviving the old ones.

It's getting close to the time of year, says Oscar, when people get a dreamy, far-away look in their eyes. It's the vacation stare.

And then there is the story of the man who went about the stores looking for rusted frying-pans. He was planning to furnish a summer cottage.

It's a funny world. Men can get themselves completely upset by their golf game when there are two major wars in progress.

Hitler's absorption of Austria, says Timus, has introduced a modern type of vassal: the Danubian slave.

More and more we are beginning to believe that the economic system cannot function properly until we eliminate the middle-man.

The dinosaur, says a scientist, was a mistake of Nature. Otherwise there is no resemblance between the dinosaur and man.

President Roosevelt seems definitely to have lost his hold on the American public. It's been quite apparent of late that they've turned out to be back-fireside chats.

Who says there is nothing permanent left in life? Look at the Spanish civil war.

The verdict on the decease of the art of conversation has finally been returned. It was death by drowning out by radio.

The only explanation we can make of Mexico's breaking off diplomatic relations with Great Britain is that it is envious of Italy and Ireland. It wants a treaty too.

It is a hard question to answer: with whom a communist is most unpopular, Mr. Stalin or M. Duplessis.

You can tell the old timer. He can remember when popular songs lasted more than three months.

Esther says she can't see why the Japanese are so insistent about getting their place in the sun. She says they're tanned already.

## PRAIRIE REVOLT

BY "OLD ALBERTAN"

THE revolt on the Prairies, the rebellion against debt, the ugly uprising of political sectionalism, the angry voice of a frustrated people—these are the things we are witnessing in Alberta. They are on parade in the Social Credit crusade. Their leading combatants have burst across the Alberta boundary into the neighboring Province of Saskatchewan for a timely encounter at the polls with the established order. "The battle of ballots instead of bullets" accurately describes the temper of the conflict.

Social Credit, still an unsolved riddle in the economic sense, has become the name of a political party in which these rebellious forces are gathered. It is a good name to rally around. Nobody knows what it means or how it will work—nobody really cares. The thing that counts is that Social Credit has become synonymous with protest. It has been made to embrace all the grievances of the people who feel that they have been dispossessed, that they are being denied the rich blessings of material welfare by the alleged greedy, grasping, entrenched interests of the East.

SOCIAL Credit although not an agrarian movement in either origin or name has adapted itself to the elements of discontent in the rural psychology. Therein lies its main strength. Therein lies the key to the whole situation. Withdraw that rural support, remove the causes of discontent upon which it feeds, and the Social Credit fire will soon burn itself out. The history of the Prairie Provinces reveals that what I am saying about Social Credit could be said about every social and political uprising they have previously experienced. One would scarcely be stretching the point were he to draw the analogy as far back as the Riel Rebellion when the Metis rose up and challenged the Dominion authorities because they feared removal from the lands which by occupation they had come to regard as their own. It is true that misunderstanding and fanatic leadership had much to do with the Riel Rebellion, but so also are they factors in the Social Credit crusade.

THE land and what it produces are the foundation of economic life on the Prairies. Every social and political movement is rooted in that fact. Curiously enough, the land has produced debt, which is now the very core of the trouble. It is important to remember that the land produced debt because it was rich and fertile, capable of producing real wealth. The debt represented anticipated natural products upon which both borrower and lender reckoned for the repayment of loans. Prosperity and the creation of debt were associated in time. Because they came together, there is more than a suspicion in the minds of many farmers that, under the present financial system, prosperity is but a fleeting phantom that can appear only with the debt creating process. They call it "the debt creating system" of which they are the innocent victims. For although prosperity comes with the debts, the debts do not disappear with prosperity. They remain like a heavy chain around the debtor's neck. When prices are low and crops are poor the prospect of paying them off seems very remote indeed.

The dead weight of debt is morally debilitating. Debts that cannot be paid, debts that go on increasing year after year through the accumulation of unpaid interest, debts that overshadow one's home and all that one possesses including the only occupation one knows—debts like these suck out the moral courage.

THE full effects of that weakened morale are making themselves felt now, long after the worst of the debt crisis is passed. The prospect of being able to pay debts is distinctly better today than it has been for years. Farm prices are considerably higher than they were; there are reasons for looking forward to better crops; a vast amount of debt adjustment has already taken place by process of law and by voluntary agreement between debtor and creditor. It cannot be said that the debt problem has not been tackled, or that the situation is not immeasurably better than it was during the depths of the depression. And yet the debt laws recently enacted in Alberta, which practically wipe out debts up to \$2,000 and place serious obstacles against collection of all other loans, are more drastic than anything ever contemplated a few years ago.

The only policy of the Social Credit government which is real and vital to the people of Alberta is its debt policy. The wholesale repudiation of debt, both public and private, is momentous. It touches almost every home, for there are few in which one finds neither debtor nor creditor. The remarkable feature of it all is that the government has no mandate from the people to slash debts. Debt adjustment was not an issue in the 1935 Alberta elections, except insofar as Mr. Aberhart intimated that all would be able to pay their debts upon receipt of dividends. He has both lost and gained supporters through his debt legislation. Presumably his followers in the Legislature who have dictated these enactments are working on the theory that the debtors are more numerous than the creditors and that consequently debt repudiation is good politics.

This theory, however, has never been proved. Even admitting that the debtors are in the majority does not establish the case; for the fact remains that not all debtors approve laws which many of them must know are dishonest and unfair.

Why is each succeeding batch of debt slashing legislation more drastic than its predecessor? One reason is that the mood of the Legislature becomes progressively more violent. Each frustration

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HOW TO SPEND SATURDAY AFTERNOON. "Jay" paid a visit this week to the Long Branch Rifle Ranges, near Toronto, and recorded in these picturesque photographs the setting in which part of the militia training is carried out. Each Saturday sees all targets employed as units devote time to improving marksmanship. Left, a practice at the "200". Right, the close of the afternoon.



## STEVENSON IN HAWAII

BY FREDERICK NIVEN

I WAS sitting, last November, in the coral-paved lanai of a friend's house in Honolulu, hearing the doves cooing in the recesses of the garden, watching the cardinal birds flutter through the hibiscus, when a diminutive Japanese servant (a winsome animate puppet in a gay-patterned kimono) arrived with the day's paper. On opening it, the first words that caught my eye were these: "Robert Louis Stevenson's birthday."

It has been my experience to find much graciousness among Americans and I need not have been astonished that the birthday of the wandering Scot, who stayed a while in their midst there, is not forgotten. In San Francisco is a very beautiful memorial to him, the "golden galleon" that may remind one of the *Hispaniola* in "Treasure Island"—three feet or so long, atop a granite shaft at the base of which is a drinking-fountain. Bravely the ship shines there in perpetual gold-leaf. In Hawaii also is a memorial to him. At Waikiki, a changed Waikiki from his days, a place now of many bungalows, each individually pleasant enough, no doubt, but close-set, his banyan-tree still stands. Extraordinary trees are these banyans. One of them, by the way they grow, may seem like a small wood. On his especial one there is now a metal plate to his memory (placed there by the Daughters of Hawaii) and in memory of the Princess Kaiulani. She was the daughter of a Scots father and Hawaiian mother. In "Songs of Travel" you may see the verses he wrote for her when she was leaving the island to go to her father's land for her education, these verses ending thus:

Her islands here, in southern sun,  
Shall mourn their Kaiulani gone,  
And I in her dear banyan shade  
Look vainly for my little maid.

STEVENSON is not forgotten in Honolulu. His first landing there was in 1889. Sir Sidney Colvin, in editing the "Letters," said "about Christmas," but one of the letters in the volumes begins thus, "Here at last I have arrived (at Honolulu.) We could not get away from Tahiti till Christmas Day and then had thirty days of calms and squalls." The exact date of his arrival at Honolulu on the *Casco* (with a following sea that sent a mill-race of water along her lee scuppers) was, I believe, 24th January, 1889. His second visit was in the nature of a flight, it would appear, from the boredom of politics in Samoa, in the year 1893. He brought with him then a Samoan servant who, soon after they landed, developed the measles, and master and servant were quarantined at the old Sans Souci Hotel.

With a charming elderly lady I sat chatting one day of the old times. She had stories of the whaling era. She had reminiscences of the missionaries.

There was one about a bishop who, in his eagerness to preach to his flock in their own tongue, attempted it before efficiency had come. Quaint bloomers he made, some of such a sort that the congregation would suddenly break forth in joyous laughter. Many of his sermons were thus accidentally merry.

Through her dreaming eyes, as she spoke, I saw old Honolulu. What a change, said she, the motors had made. People thought nothing of walking in the old days. She and her friends would often walk to Waikiki beach to swim and surf-ride there, walk back to Honolulu again and think nothing of it. She remembered Mr. Stevenson living at Waikiki. "Oh, yes, yes, the writer, the author—yes," said she, in reply to my inquiry. Mr. Stevenson is still remembered by many of the elder folk.

SEVERAL excursions he made, while there, one to Molokai, as his readers know. There was another that was to have been to the Kilauea volcano. I do not know why, but for some reason he did not go all the way, went ashore at Hookena and there, in a house facing the beach remained till the steamer returned. To that short stay at Hookena he must have been referring, I think, when he wrote: "Alone on the coast of Hawaii, the only white creature in many miles, riding five and a half hours one day, living with a native. . . a lovely week among God's best—at least God's sweetest works—Polynesians." For the Polynesians he had a warm heart. "I love the Polynesian," he wrote. "This civilization of ours is a dingy, ungentelemanly business; it drops out too much of man, and too much of that very beauty

of the poor beast: who has his beauties in spite of Zola and Co."

Mr. W. F. Wilson of Honolulu (in an article he contributed to the old *Scots Pictorial* in 1897) expressed the view that it was very likely while at Hookena, "watching the different crews paddling to land with their loads of *opelu* and *akule*, that the idea of 'The Bottle Imp' came into his head." That may be so, but it was not till he settled at Samoa that he wrote that story. I know the human desire to claim all we may for our specially loved corners of earth. To a statement that Stevenson had once visited Canada I clung tenaciously, even in face of much testimony to the contrary, clung tenaciously, no doubt, because—with a soft corner for Canada—I wanted it to be true. That the statement was erroneous I have little if any doubt, but in self-defence I would add that it did, despite much negative evidence, have the ring of truth and was presented to me with some impressive circumstantial evidence by one who clearly believed it. It was certainly at Honolulu (we have his own letters to inform us of it) that he finished "The Master of Ballantrae" and wrote what he called a "lark," "The Wrong Box."

Many were the Scots in the Hawaiian Islands during these visits of his. Many are still there; some with such a burr in their speech that with but

two-three words spoken one need not ask their country of origin. One of these told me—but Scots have a way of telling stories, veracious and otherwise, against themselves—that sometimes in the law-courts there, when a Scots witness is called, an interpreter is called also!

On Stevenson's second visit he delivered a lecture to the Thistle Club. The club-rooms were reached up a flight of stairs in Market Street. Across the landing, fittingly, were the printing quarters of the late Mr. Robert Grieve, "a kindly Scot," says a *kamaaina* (which means an "old-timer") of Honolulu. The lecture—informal—was on what Stevenson called "that long-drawn out brawl entitled the history of Scotland." The names of Wallace, Bruce, Queen Mary, Prince Charlie inevitably sounded in that lecture which was a somewhat merry one. But when the speaker came to the name Knox said he, "John Knox I should never presume to mention in a jocular manner." For another lecture arrangements were made. It was to be a public one and tickets were to be sold towards raising a fund to aid the club library; but when the day came for that one a doctor interdicted it. Stevenson's remark, with a twinkle in his eye, reports Mr. Wilson, was, "It would never do to kill myself in giving a two-bob lecture." Two bob: fifty cents, I take it, was the cost of tickets for that lecture which was not given.

Before he left Honolulu, at close of that second visit, the club presented him with one of its badges, a silver thistle, which always he wore. He remembered Hawaii and in Hawaii he is graciously remembered.

## PRAIRIE REVOLT

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by the courts leads to a more desperate attempt to impose the collective will of the Legislature. The courts say that the provincial law-makers cannot legislate in the matter of interest. Very well then, they will legislate in the matter of principal, which provides even greater scope for their efforts on behalf of the debtor.

Another reason is that the Legislature, having once taken its position on the side of the debtor, pays less and less attention to the protesting voice of the creditor. His sympathy is already alienated, so why worry about what he thinks or how he feels? A further explanation lies in the process of reasoning by which it is concluded that if the credit of the Province is destroyed, as is claimed by the Opposition, no greater damage can accrue from more drastic legislation. Finally, the moral restraint against confiscation of property through debt cancellation loses its influence as the legislators themselves become more accustomed to the implications of their own enactments. They become hardened debt walllopers, ruthless in their destruction of property rights.

The entrance of these debt walllopers under the guise of Social Credit into the Saskatchewan

electoral contest is an amazing political manoeuvre. The political invasion of one Province by the Government of another is without precedent. But the most significant aspect of the performance is that the people of Saskatchewan are being asked to endorse the policies of the Alberta government before the Albertans themselves have had an opportunity to express an opinion through the ballot on those policies. For, as I have pointed out, the people of Alberta never voted for the present policies of the Social Credit government and nobody knows whether those policies enjoy the majority support of the electors.

Thus Mr. Aberhart is taking a sort of straw vote in Saskatchewan. His opposition there will not be as bitter as in Alberta where intense hatred has developed among those who have suffered from his policies, and where his bungling administration has aroused the utmost contempt. The vote, however, will provide a test of public opinion on the question of insurrection against debt. It will indicate, furthermore, what the people of Saskatchewan think about challenging the authority of the Dominion Government. It will not be a fair test of Mr. Aberhart's political strength—that can take place only in Alberta—but it will be the first test of the revolt on the Prairies.

## THE EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE gravity of the loss to Canadian public life through the departure of Principal Fyfe from Queen's University to take a similar post at Aberdeen University was made the more apparent the other day when the Scottish institution conferred an honorary degree upon the great sculptor, Jacob Epstein. "The works of Mr. Epstein," said Dr. Fyfe, "have sometimes evoked a lively criticism which has died away as the critics themselves came to learn or came to be ignored." That is the kind of talking of which Canada stands greatly in need, and even among the very distinguished group of men who now occupy posts of command in our Canadian universities, I do not know anybody who both could and would have uttered so perfect a thought in so perfect a manner.

THERE is deep grief in New York over the transfer of Sir Gerald Campbell, for eight years British Consul-General in that city, to the post of High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Canada. Sir Gerald in the last few years has acquired the reputation of being the best available after-dinner speaker in New York, and has been very generous with his services in that capacity. Only a few days ago I found myself in an Atlantic City Hotel where he was addressing a convention of distinguished American scientists, and while I did not actually hear his address, not being a member of the scientific body, I had no difficulty in hearing the roars of laughter and the constant applause which accompanied it. He has long taken the liveliest

interest in Canadian economic development, and the last time I met him was at a luncheon in a club in the Wall Street district given by a New York financial organization with large Canadian interests. On this occasion he was very much the life of the party.

THE latest addition to the very small body of Canadian writers who are expert on European affairs is Willson Woodside, whose recent SATURDAY NIGHT article on the European situation is reprinted in the June Reader's Digest under the title "How Can Germany Make War?" Mr. Woodside is a SATURDAY NIGHT discovery, his first article on European politics having appeared in our columns just five years ago, since which time he has secured admittance to *Harper's* and *Current History* as well as various other Canadian periodicals. He was born early in the present century at Portage la Prairie, Man., and has lived at different times in all the Western Provinces, but he came to Toronto for his university education and graduated in mechanical engineering in 1929, being on the staff of the S.P.S. from then until 1935. Every summer since 1930 he has made a tour of some part of Europe, and his most interesting trip was 5,000 miles through Russia by third class rail travelling alone and carrying his own mattress. On his more recent trips he has been accompanied by his wife, who like himself is an accomplished linguist. There are only four European countries that he has not visited and two of those he will reach this year. He is an expert with the candid camera.

## THE BOY AT TWELVE

BY TERENCE CRONYN

AT TWELVE years of age a boy's mind is only just beginning to be affected by the coming of adolescence. The mental change is slow to follow the alteration in physique which is by now well under way. His boyhood is fighting its last battle and has not yet been defeated. Girls mean less than nothing to him. His attitude towards life is still that of a child, and it is as a child, not as a young man of fourteen, that he should be treated. He should, of course, be told the "facts of life". These, if he first hears of them as he ought, from a sympathetic parent, will seem to him to be merely another set of rules; they must be known, but are easier than Algebra and Geometry because you do not have to learn them. He takes for granted the fact that he has a comfortable house in which to live, three good meals a day, and sufficient entertainment. Thoughts about the why and the wherefore of his happy home never occur to him. Real life to him has to do with adventure, war, air, sea, or Western, as long as it is exciting, and with food, the size of an ice-cream cone, or the question of whether or not there will be pie for dinner.

SOME people, even some parents, are apt to dismiss the boy of twelve with the all-embracing statement that he is "just a young animal". They forget that he is far more than that, that his mind is alive and flashing. Imagination is in control, but perhaps you have never noticed it. Perhaps the boy is more often than not silent in your presence because he feels that, if he says what is in his mind, he will be told to "stop talking". Here is a scrap of conversation which was said by a certain boy in the presence of three sympathetic elders:

"D'you know what they'll probably have in the 29th century? They'll probably have people who are lethargic—what is it? What is it?" the boy clamored.

### HE DWELT ON HILLS

(To the late Dr. S. N. Robertson of Prince of Wales College)

ON HILLS more high than most men could ascend,  
He dwelt, but came each morning down to be  
With youth, the youth he loved; no trivial tree  
Of learning did he plant, but one to bend  
Against the roof of Heaven; he did suspend  
All littleness of life, let the full sea  
Sweep mightily until young minds, blown free  
Of dust, something of Truth could comprehend.

There stood, that autumn day, around his grave  
The young; the rich; the poor whose staring plate  
He filled. To each, so silently, he gave  
That on no heart was gratitude a weight.

Back to the sea has rolled so great a wave  
That miles of quivering shore stretch, desolate.

DOROTHY HUTCHESON DUCHEMIN  
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

ignoring the laughter. "Allergic—people who are allergic to enemies, another to a bayonet, another to an airplane, this, that and the other. Then they'll send out these different scouts, and when the scout breaks out in a rash they'll know whether the enemy's near and whether he's weak or strong or tall or short, and war will be quite amusing."

THIS idea is nonsense, of course, but it is what it stands for that is so important. It stands for the right of every boy to be himself sometimes; not necessarily to talk out of turn, nor to let "dreams be his master", but to feel during the moments of relaxation in the family circle that he can give free rein to his galloping imagination without fear of being reprimanded by a bored mother or an unsympathetic father.

Never does plant need as tender care as does the mind of a boy who is on the threshold of growing up. Give to the boy's mind some of the thought that you give to his body, to having his teeth straightened or his flat feet treated, to watching him if he sneezes. Listen to his talk; let it ramble here and there where it will. If you do this you will be given the privilege of seeing into the realms of his imagination. This privilege is the right of every parent to enjoy, but how many there are who fail to take advantage of their opportunity.



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wards the national authority that has been displayed by the Government of his own Province. If Quebec proposes to maintain the absolutist concept of provincial sovereignty which has been enunciated by its governmental representatives—a concept which forcibly reminds us of the concept of states rights entertained by the Southern States immediately before the Civil War—there can be no conceivable prospect of any modification in the educational or language provisions of the other Provinces. The only consideration which could bring about such a modification is a growing sense among all Canadians of its desirability in the interests of a Canadian national unity extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and based as much upon mutual confidence and understanding as upon any constitutional provisions. For one of the Provinces to express a desire for this mutual confidence in matters of education and language, while at the same time denying the most fundamental ideas of national unity and combatting every move towards their realization, is to pursue two wholly incompatible objectives. We believe that this incompatibility is perfectly obvious to Msgr. Roy, who has never associated himself with any of the more anti-national doctrines which have of late become again so rife in his Province. But we wish he could impart some of his own broad national concepts to those of his fellows who seem far less anxious to be citizens of Canada than of a virtually sovereign Quebec.

### CANADIANS ABROAD

THE late Richard D. Waugh of Winnipeg was a striking example of what a Canadian can achieve in the realm of international affairs with the aid of very little preparation other than his own native abilities. The League of Nations at the time of its greatest influence and activity afforded an opportunity to Canadians of Mr. Waugh's type such as they have never enjoyed before or since, and the few individuals who took advantage of that opportunity were strikingly successful, and did much to enhance European knowledge of and respect for the Dominion and its people. There are probably few in Europe today who would deny that if the policies advocated by Mr. Waugh as a member of the Saar Administration had been carried out, and had been extended to other realms in which French and German interests were in conflict, the worst developments in the present state of Europe could readily have been avoided. Without any unjustifiable pandering to the prejudices of the German population of the Saar, Mr. Waugh, by his consistent advocacy of policies of justice and conciliation, made himself extremely popular and received notable tributes upon his resignation from his post. But he was unable to make headway against the intransigent demands of the French and their friends who constituted a majority of the Commission, and after three and a half years of almost continuous conflict he resigned and returned to Canada, where he subsequently did excellent work in administrative posts under the Manitoba Government.

It is interesting, if depressing, to conjecture what would have been the effect upon developments in Europe during those crucial years if the United States had also been a member of the League and had contributed a few Americans, of similar qualities and with the greater prestige and authority resulting from having a greater nation behind them, to help in the solution of a war-torn continent's difficulties.

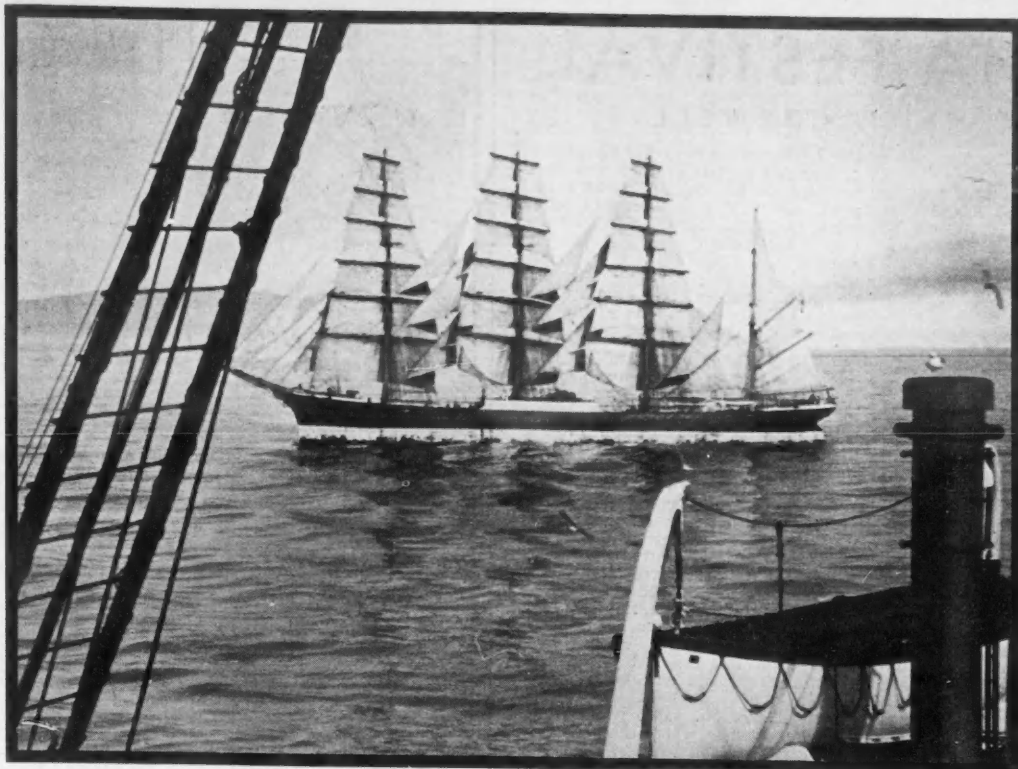
### HOLY BLOSSOM TEMPLE

THE dedication of the new edifice of Holy Blossom Temple, a simple but commanding structure on one of the highest points in the city of Toronto, was an event of significance to more than the Jewish community. The type of Judaism represented by Rabbi Eisendrath's congregation is closely associated with the rise of what we used to regard as the typical civilization of modern Europe, with its accent on personality, moral obligation, intellectual enterprise and democratic authority; and all these qualities were strongly symbolized in the ceremony in which His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir participated as reader of the Scripture lesson. The erection of this impressive—but not boastfully assertive—structure is a fine demonstration of the faith of Canadian Jewry that these principles will not perish in Canada as they have in so large a part of the continent which gave them to the New World.

The new Temple is—and is fully recognized by the congregation as being—the achievement chiefly of Rabbi Eisendrath himself, through the inspiration which he has afforded to his followers. Protestant Christians who attended the ceremonies cannot have failed to be impressed by many signs of the extent to which Judaism has managed to retain that moral leadership on the part of its religious shepherds, which has been so grievously impaired in recent generations in most of the Protestant bodies. The synagogue is still the essence of Jewish religion, and the rabbi is still the unquestioned head of the synagogue. The movement for closer fellowship between Jewish and Christian religious bodies, in which Rabbi Eisendrath has been a brilliantly successful leader ever since his coming to Canada, is one which can bring nothing but good to both sides, and we are very glad that the Holy Blossom congregation now possesses an edifice in which it will be able for many years to extend its hospitality to men and women who, though of many other faiths, are one in the belief that the Lord God of Israel is our God and that all mankind are brothers in His sight.

### DECLINE OF UNIFORMS

THERE are beginning to be signs that the totalitarian state may have reached its apogee and be nearing its decline. One of its characteristics is that everybody who amounts to anything must wear a uniform, since the lack of one proves that you do not belong to any of the ruling organizations. Now a uniform is a most satisfactory costume for anybody whose physique is well adapted to the execution of military manoeuvres. Its appearance on the persons of members of the active forces, and even of members of the militia who are reasonably ready for active



VETERAN OF THE SEVEN SEAS. The sailing ship "Pandor", photographed from the bridge of the "Duchess of Athol", off the north coast of Ireland.

—Photos by "Jay."

service, is eminently satisfactory and dignified. But there is always a certain percentage of the more mature members of the civilian population who are no longer shaped for participation in a bayonet charge; and yet some of these may possess intellectual or moral qualities such as to make them very valuable in the processes of government—which after all do on occasions require brains and character as well as force. To compel these unfortunate individuals to doll up their persons in a costume suited only for the svelte and muscular is obviously unfair to them and detrimental to the dignity of the political body to which they belong.

An Italian newspaper—Mussolini's own newspaper, *Il Popolo D'Italia*,—has made this discovery, but has, we think, interpreted it in the wrong sense.

## COMMUNISM: ABUSED WORD

BY HERBERT L. STEWART

THERE is an organization called "The Communist Party of Canada," whose purposes, with the personnel of its officers, may be found set forth in a government publication. From the Department of Labor we get an annual "Report on Labor Organization in Canada," it is refreshingly exact in its details about such societies as "The Young Communist League" and "The Workers' Unity League," both of which it describes as agencies of "The Red International." In the body of the paragraph explaining such enterprises, this Report pleasantly recalls that they are against the law. "In 1931," it says "the Communist Party of Canada was declared by an Ontario Court to be an unlawful association." This sets the plain man wondering. Is there any other association forbidden by statute whose doings are advertised annually in a government Report, giving the names and addresses of its officers, presumably to facilitate those who may wish to join?

Our puzzle is made none the less when one turns to the Criminal Code, conjecturing that the Ontario Court may have erred in its judgment. The famous "Section 98," about which argument raged so fiercely in the election campaign of 1935, was repealed last year: so, how far "Communist propaganda" may now legally be carried on, the common law against sedition being alone available to stop it, I do not pretend to say. For the case of Quebec indeed there is no doubt, but a certain haze envelops other provinces, and it is just this haze whose dangers I am here concerned to indicate. So I cite the extreme case, prior to last year's repeal of Section 98. While it was still the law of the land, a government paper recounted among the achievements of the year just such Communist party enterprise as it was obviously framed to prohibit. That Section of the Code indeed reflected credit upon the draftsman: if it be possible, by explicitness of definition, to outlaw an affiliate of the Red International, this was done. There is no need to invoke here an Ontario Court, or any other Court, to help the intelligence of anyone who can read. To complete the plain man's bewilderment, after he has listened perhaps on Sunday to a sermon on "the glorious Communism of Acts II, 42-44," he picks up his newspaper of the previous evening to read that "Communism means treason, immorality, and atheism."

Is it a term of political thought with which we here have to deal?

Or is it only a term of political abuse?

GERMAN denunciation of "Marxism" has set the pattern elsewhere. As Hitler uses it, this term signifies every sort of wickedness of thought or will, every variety of dissent from the Nazi ideal. After the rule for effective propaganda laid down in "Mein Kampf," telling us that studious care against over-statement is weak, and that "the other side" should be charged with the whole guilt for everything, no matter whether truly or falsely, the Marxist is arraigned for faults whose recital would have amazed Karl Marx. The genuine doctrines of that revolutionary admit of quite clear statement: such as the materialist interpreting of history, the call to intensify rather than reduce class-war, and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Someone has described Communism as a religion: its principles have indeed at times a theological ring, when put forward as neither admitting nor requiring proof, but as edifying to the docile recipient. They make one think of what Hobbes said about certain dogmas of theology: "Like pills from the doctor, they do you good if you swallow them whole; but if you chew them up, they make you sick."

It needs no demonstration that these Marxian principles I have mentioned are very "heady," very dangerous stuff, at least just now. This is no time to have orators and writers arguing to the public that

Addressing those "excessively fat members" whom it describes as "undesirable in the party ranks," it calls upon them either to "reduce their hemispherical protuberances" or to keep themselves in the rear ranks of the phalanx. But some of them, we are confident, are irreducible; and the device of merely concealing them behind a screen of more presentable comrades seems to us little better than dishonest camouflage. Some day it will dawn upon even the Italians that uniforms, at any rate of a military character, are for those who may be called upon to perform military duties, and that a man of more than forty-five may be a very useful and honorable citizen and of great value to the state, and yet not come within miles of making a good stuffing for a brown shirt, a green belt, a pair of purple knickers or a crimson puttee.

the only possible motive of action is economic advantage, and that anyone who affects any other motive is a hypocrite; or that class-war should be intensified rather than assuaged; or that one group in the community should be set up as dictator over the rest. If there is authority in our Canadian Code, without violating free speech, to stop the propagation of such ideas, one is tempted to think that the authority should be used. And it seems at least strange that associations designed thus to subvert our Constitution should have detailed advertising in a Government Blue Book.

BUT it is by no means so difficult as this way of putting the case would suggest, to understand why the notorious Section 98, while it remained in the Code, was so little enforced. It was commonly allowed to lapse because so many of those calling themselves "Communist" were (as they still are) believed to be perfectly harmless, in no danger at all of acting as their professed creed would enjoin—so long at least as they are left alone, without the irritant of a censorship. As the Irishman said about his friend who squinted, "he won't shoot the way he is looking." In England and France, where Communists were least restrained in speech, they achieved their minimum of progress; in Russia and Germany and Italy, where repression was very sharp, they became most formidable.

We in this country prohibit no mere opinions, because—in the words of the old aphorism—we recognize no imperative mood of the verb "to believe." It is only incitements to action of a dangerous sort that our criminal law forbids, and we know how people's actions are very far from being the "logical" outcome of their beliefs. Often we acknowledge with shame how we have acted far below the requirements of our creed: it is pleasant to remember that we also often act above them. Section 98 was like the law against sedition and the law against blasphemy; always available, but very seldom used—never, indeed, except when the avowal of an opinion had some serious probability of passing into a breach of public order. It would, I grant, be astonishing if a government Blue Book contained the record of societies for the promotion of blasphemous or seditious purpose: if in Canada, for example, a *League of the Militant Godless* had its personnel and plans issued in annual Report from the Office of the King's Printer. That the Department of Labor should cease to circulate such information about "The Communist Party of Canada" may well be argued. But the indulgence it has shown in this respect so far has an obvious ground.

ITS ground is this: The word "Communist" has been so abused in common usage that there is the utmost doubt as to what an organization so naming itself has in mind. It has been perverted, by those who hate to see any change in the economic or social system, into a mere label of abuse for the innovator, like the label "Jacobin" which a century and a half ago in Edinburgh (as Lord Cockburn records in "Memorials of His Time") was applied to anyone who proposed to hold a public meeting for any purpose whatever! Thus on the pages of our daily newspaper the word "Communist" in the headline no longer tells the intelligent reader anything at all about the person or movement so described.

It is time to put a stop to this verbal confusion. By a sort of poetic justice, it is now most dangerous to those most guilty of creating it. The indiscriminate branding of all whose social enterprise the critic detests as "Communist" has gone so far that the charge is ceasing to be effective even when it is correctly brought. "A wolf, a wolf" has so often been shouted needlessly, that some day a real wolf may gain easy admittance—and real wolves there are, not all of them outside Canada. One remembers

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how bankers became very active in England a century ago to secure amendment of the law making it a capital offence to steal five shillings; while the punishment was so outrageous, juries were found so obstinate in their humanity that convictions could not be secured, and it was really too bad to find theft altogether immune! Some such deplorable result may follow from the chaotic severity we are now exercising in another field. This very valuable term "Communist," defaced by rough usage nearly beyond recognition, must be sent back like a battered coin to be reminted, and those who lead opinion should have enough patriotism, even at the cost of some party advantage, to co-operate in the process. What we have to watch at present is a debasing of the verbal currency. And the consequences of such inflation are already thickening upon us.

Who will initiate return to a gold standard in the terms of political interchange?



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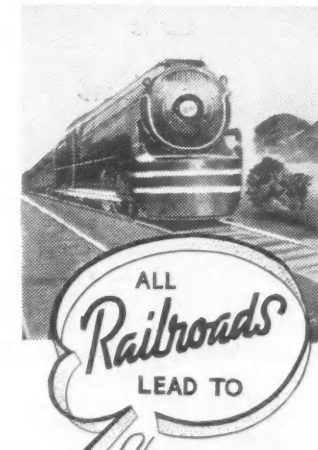
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# DRAMA FESTIVAL

BY MONA H. COXWELL

The Bessborough Trophy was awarded last week to the Beaux Arts Society of Victoria, B.C., whose entry in the Dominion Drama Festival at Winnipeg is here commented on by Miss Coxwell. Her account of the productions shown in the last three days of the Festival will appear next week. Other winners were the Toronto Masquers (best play in English excluding the trophy-winner), Le Cercle Molière of St. Boniface, Man. (best French ditto), and the Montreal Repertory Theatre's French Section for best presentation of a Canadian play.

Awards for best solo performances went to Mme. Pauline Boutal of St. Boniface and Frank Rostance of Toronto.

THE old Walker Theatre in Winnipeg is enjoying a brief rejuvenation. Not for years has it been the scene of so much activity, nor has it housed such large and enthusiastic audiences as have been attending the contesting plays.

The Festival, which began on Monday, May 16, has this year made history. For the first time in six years it was held in a city other than Ottawa; for the first time it was adjudicated by a critic from this side of the Atlantic, and for the first time it has included in its entries the long or full-length play. These changes mark progress and development in a movement which in a few years has caught the imagination and interest of countless citizens in many communities throughout the length and breadth of Canada, to the most astonishing extent.

Nearly one hundred and fifty contestants took part in the Festival this year. They came from as far as Halifax in the East and Victoria in the West, and were royally entertained by the Winnipeg Festival Committee, under the Chairmanship of Mr. W. L. McTavish and Lady Tupper, who was in charge of the Theatre and Arrangements. Many of the players have been billeted in Winnipeg homes, where they enjoyed that warm hospitality for which the West has always been famed. Mr. Barrett Clark of New York was the adjudicator. He is an author and dramatic editor as well as critic, and is a Canadian by birth. His interesting personality and deep and extensive knowledge of the Theatre gradually revealed themselves to audiences throughout the week, and the feeling developed that the decisions in connection with the Festival have never been placed in more competent and knowledgeable hands.

THE opening night was given distinction by the presence of His Excellency, the Governor-General, Lord Tweedsmuir, patron of the Festival, whose presence in Winnipeg served to emphasize his interest and approval of the event. This was also expressed in a message directed to the Festival Committee, in which His Excellency said "The work which Lord Bessborough so brilliantly inaugurated has become not only a great cultural force in Canada, but a vital element in the integration of our country. I shall most gladly do anything in my power to further it."

The first night's bill included three plays—"The Bite of an Apple" by Vernon Sylvaine, by the Yorkton Little Theatre, Yorkton, Saskatchewan; "Steel" by the Theatre of Action of Toronto, Ontario, and "Hands Across the Sea" by the Beaux Arts Society of Victoria, B.C.

There was little to justify the choice of the play presented by the Yorkton group, which was directed by Ethel Tamlyn. This was a highly sophisticated comedy presented by a small-town group, evidently unfamiliar with the phase of life depicted. The play deals with a wife dissatisfied with her humdrum existence and the rare attentions of a husband who expects his love to be taken for granted, and who is himself a bit of a Don Juan. She decides to threaten divorce in an effort to bring him to time. The husband enlists the services of a friend in order to save the situation, but the friend is actually in love with the wife, which does not help matters appreciably. The ending is somewhat blurred by unnecessary dialogue, and the players did not give the author any assistance here; however, the upshot is that the friend departs for foreign shores and the husband and wife are reunited, thereby providing the good old, time-worn happy ending.

This type of play is only possible when handled delicately and expertly, and in clumsy hands becomes an embarrassment to the audience. Anne Portnuff as the wife gave the best performance of any in the small cast, though Jack Waldman, in the comparatively small part of the friend of the family, showed promise of better work under better direction.

THE performance by the Theatre of Action of Toronto of Act Two of "Steel" by John Wexley, under the direction of David Pressman, restored the Festival to its accepted level of excellence. It is always more difficult to carry conviction with a portion of a long work than with a complete play in miniature. However, the wedge taken from "Steel" and presented by these players was satisfying to the audience, and did not leave any sense of an unfinished tale. Joe Ralday, the young son of a man who has lately died of blood-pressure working in the mill, is forced to forego his attendance at Law School to become a steel-roller. He is involved in the organization of a new union of workers, the members of which are meeting at his home. Half a dozen nationalities are represented among the men present, their varied accent and appearance giving color and contrast to the play as each expresses his views on the policy of the company for which they all work. The act was distinguished by fine direction and a sincerity on the part of the players, which had its effect on the audience, though many were puzzled by the somewhat fantastic setting which seemed to have little relation to so forthright and unfantastic a piece of writing. While

the performance was not so smooth or finished as that given in the Eastern Ontario Regional Festival, it had great merit, due to excellent teamwork and unfailingly right direction. Due to this reason also, the performance of one actor did not stand out before that of another, and there was no one in the cast to whom we feel called upon to refer; the acting was uniformly good.

A HIGH spot of entertainment was enjoyed by those who appreciate the satirical brilliance which, when he sees fit, Noel Coward can infuse into his work, in the presentation of "Hands Across the Sea", by the Beaux Arts Society of Victoria, B.C. The play, which was directed by Wilbur Sparrow, is contained in that cycle of one-acters published under the title of "Tonight at 8.30". A most embarrassing situation arises when two visitors arrive at the Mayfair apartment of Lady Maureen Gilpin. Lady Maureen, known to her friends as "Piggy", has been travelling in strange parts with a companion, and has hospitably issued invitations to hosts and hostesses to visit her whenever they happen to arrive in London. Two gentle souls take her at her word, and come to call upon her, but Piggy, alas, has not the faintest idea of where she has met them, and the most extraordinarily amusing confusion arises as to their names. Half a dozen of her friends and the three of her husband, Commander Peter Gilpin, R.N., gather round at the tea hour to help save the situation, which Piggy is determined she will carry off with a high hand, in order not to embarrass the dear, gentle people who have called. Betty Hetherington, in the role of Piggy, gave a brilliant and brittle performance, and the same may be said for Ann Piers, in the part of the Hon. Clare Wedderburn. Lella Harris as Mrs. Wadhurst contributed a delightful vignette to the play, which was taken rightly at a rapid pace that never let down from the rise to the drop of the curtain. The set was delightful, and the voices of the entire cast audible at all times.

ON TUESDAY, the Ottawa Drama League, under the direction of Dorothy White, presented "The Petrified Forest" by Robert Sherwood. This was the first full-length play ever to be presented in the Festival. The scene is the Black Mesa Bar-B-Q gas station and lunch-room at the crossroads in the Eastern Arizona desert. The hostess is young Gabby Maple, who with her father and grandfather run the Bar-B-Q. Gabby's father served in the Great War and married a French girl, who had gone back to France, unable to cope with life in a strange part of a strange country. A young traveller stops for refreshment, and finding a kindred spirit, Gabby reveals to him her soul, which is not attune with the life she leads. Gabby longs for Paris and all that it represents. The Bar-B-Q is seized by bandits, and the young stranger performs a deed of heroism to release Gabby from her bondage. He signs to her his only worldly possession, his insurance, and makes certain that a bullet from the bandit's gun reaches the objective of his heart. This is a bare skeleton of the play, which is a combination of beauty and suspense and humor, all of which were given their full value by both director and cast. Mary Laidlaw as Gabby Maple gave a remarkably fine performance, and Dale MacDonald as Alan Squier brought a distinguished and intelligent interpretation to his part.

WEDNESDAY was devoted to the presentation of French plays. Familiar as many of us are with "The Cradle Song", it presented excellent entertainment even to those unversed in the French language. "Le Chant du Berceau" was given by "Le Cercle Molière" of St. Boniface, at the matinee performance, under the direction of Arthur Boutal. This tender and appealing drama by G. and M. Martine-Sierra, is the story of the founding left to the mercies of the Sisters in a cloistered convent, where she is brought up with little knowledge of the outside world. The day of her departure to take her place in the life of the village under the protection of the local Doctor who has known her from babyhood, forms the climax of the play. The scenes within the convent were exquisitely handled, and the humor and pathos of a delicacy one felt belonged rightly within those cloistered walls. The principal feminine role, undertaken by Pauline Boutal, was finely handled, and distinction was given to the production also by the performances of Adrienne Marion and M. E. Houde. One learns that much has come to be expected of the work presented under M. Boutal's direction, and the excellence achieved in this production was no exception to his efforts in the past.

On Wednesday evening three one-act plays were presented in the French language. "Un Déjeuner D'Amoureux" by André Birabeau, given by Le Conservatoire National de Musique de Québec, and directed by M. Jean Nel, "Maldonne" by Arthur Prevost, by the Montreal Repertory Theatre, directed by M. Mario Dulliani, and "Scampolo" by Dario Nicodemi, by Le Caveau of Ottawa, directed by Mlle. Florence Castonguay. It is notable that one of this trio was an original work, and that "Maldonne" was written by a Canadian. In the considered opinion of the adjudicator this play did not show great originality, though admiration was expressed for the efforts of the young author. In referring to "Un Déjeuner D'Amoureux" Mr. Clark said that this was the kind of thing that French playwrights turn out so well and so often, but it was obvious that he felt the play was not a good choice for this particular group. Speaking of "Scampolo", Mr. Clark said that it was on the whole very well done, and indicated his approval of the tempo and the setting. He referred to the fine performances given by Marguerite Gaudreau as "Franca", and Paul Pelletier as "Tito".



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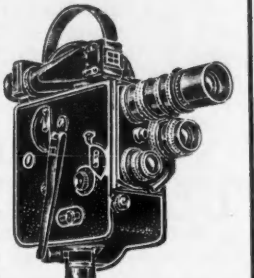
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—Ottawa Letter

## KING'S NEW STRATEGY

BY RIDEAU BANKS

IN RELIANCE upon the venerable and widely verified theory that straws show the way the wind is blowing, Parliament Hill circles are commencing to speculate upon the interesting possibility that the "luck" of the Federal Liberal Chieftain, which has become almost a Dominion-wide political legend over the past score of years, is beginning at long last to wane.

Only one circumstance,—but a definitely major one,—suggests the thought. It is the succession of difficulties which Right Honorable Mr. King has been encountering with his plan to unite Great Britain, the States, and Canada in a three-way trade treaty which would place the Anglo-Saxon countries of the North Atlantic in a commanding position with respect to world commerce.

As a project of international architecture looking towards the rebuilding of a troubled world upon the peaceful foundation of closer trading relationships, the proposal has been universally acknowledged on Parliament Hill as a conception of political thought which employs the grand scale. The trouble has been, however, that, as a practical proposition, it has met so far simply one obstacle after another. Parliament has been kept marking time for several weeks now in the hope that a sudden spurt of Washington diplomacy would enable the Canada-United States section of the deal to be included in the forthcoming budget of Finance Minister Charles Dunning.

THE trouble in the first place was the sudden collapse of Canadian export trade due to last Autumn's business recession south of the border. Obviously, Canada could not give the same concessions when trade was running heavily against her that she could give when the balance was substantially in her favor. The experts, however, succeeded in ironing out this major problem and the way seemed clear to an early agreement, when another obstacle appeared. This was the five billion dollar spending program devised by President Roosevelt to restore economic conditions in the United States. It immediately took precedence over all other matters, with the result that the three-way scheme of which Mr. King was the chief author was shelved temporarily. For a time it looked as if the Canadian experts might as well be recalled from their Washington mission. Canada's Prime Minister is nothing if not persevering in his efforts, however, and he persisted in keeping the project an active issue through diplomatic channels. And a few days ago it appeared as though his determination was to be rewarded. Washington seemed disposed to place the treaty on its calendar for early action. Then still another hitch occurred. This time it was found that over in Great Britain the threatening European outlook is engaging the attention of the Chamberlain Government to the exclusion of all other matters of importance. Consequently, the United Kingdom-United States agreement, with which the new Canadian-American pact is tied up, has to be laid over for the present.

IT IS about as disappointing news as the Ministry in Ottawa has received for some time. It means, furthermore, a concrete reaction in the realm of practical governmental politics. For the Liberal forces in Parliament have been growing increasingly restive in recent months—especially the radical Western wing—over the inactivity of the administration and its failure to give specific, dynamic leadership in any direction. More than that, indications have been far too numerous to be overlooked of a growing dissatisfaction with Parliament on the part of the people of the Dominion.

To suggest that Mr. King has failed to hear the ominous rumble of insurgency among his own followers or to remark the various symptoms of public discontent is to fail to do justice to his consummate abilities as a public leader. It is safe to say that he appreciates to the full the spirit of rebellion which is brooding in the ranks of his own party and the dissatisfaction with the stand-pat policies of his Ministry which is abroad. What he had expected, however, was that the new treaty with the United States would materialize and that it would prove the effective answer to both situations. For this reason he has been content to have Parliament mark time while his party fumed and the public railed, secure in his belief that the Washington negotiations would be concluded in time for a late budget, and that they themselves would redeem to the satisfaction of all an otherwise empty session. But for the first time the Liberal Chieftain's luck seems to have deserted him.

WHAT is to be the outcome of the admittedly unsatisfactory situation in which the Prime Minister finds himself? Ultimately, of course, there will be a Washington treaty. It may even be ready for a special Fall session of Parliament. In the meantime, it is evident that an issue is needed urgently.

The most interesting analogy which some political observers are drawing at the moment is between 1926 and the present time. Veteran Parliament Hill correspondents profess to discern not only a fundamental similarity in the general situation and that which followed 1926, but also a close parallel in Mr. King's reaction to it. It will be recalled that in 1926, after the general election had left the Liberals a minority group in the House and had cost the Federal Chieftain his own seat, there was a certain amount of Liberal dismay and some serious mutterings of dissatisfaction within the party on the score of Mr. King's leadership. It was apparent that the situation called for a fighting attitude if the fortunes of either the Liberal Party generally or of Mr. King personally were to be retrieved. Mr. King sized up the situation in practical,

calculating fashion. He decided that the psychological moment for fighting had come. He picked his issue carefully. And he fought brilliantly—to victory.

The contention now is, among Parliament Hill's most acute observers, that Mr. King is again "sizing up" the situation and is again stiffening to the conclusion that a fight is necessary, both to repair the shattered unity of his own party and to reveal a national spirit in the country at large. He is canvassing the field carefully, political students who know him best declare, for an issue upon which to crusade.

WHAT issue will he choose? What will be the diversion which he will create to tide Liberalism over the further period that its ambitious trade policies must simmer over the fire of international diplomacy?

The prevailing opinion in Federal circles is that Mr. King has just about made up his mind on this important question and that he has selected national unity as the slogan of his next crusade. The opening shot in the campaign, furthermore, is expected to be fired in connection with the pending Saskatchewan provincial general election. The gossip is that the next few weeks are to witness some high-class team play on the national unity issue between Premier William Patterson of the middle Prairie Province and the national Liberal Chieftain. And the seeds sown in that struggle are expected to reach full bloom in the Federal political arena in the months to come.

As Parliament Hill hears the story, there is not so much a gentleman's agreement as a tacit understanding between the government at Ottawa and the Saskatchewan Liberal forces that if the Federal Ministry will lend a hand in dealing with Premier "Bible Bill" Aberhart of Social Credit fame, the Patterson Government, for its part, will do a job on Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn of Ontario, who is by way of making himself an ever more irritating thorn in the flesh of the Mackenzie King Liberals.

What the Saskatchewan Liberals need, of course, is disallowance by the Federal Government of the recent mortgage and debt repudiation legislation passed by the Albertan legislature. This action is necessary in order that the Saskatchewan voters may

realize that the course which Mr. Aberhart is advocating in his invasion of the middle Prairie province is simply not feasible. As important interests of national stability versus national chaos demand disallowance equally with the political needs of the Patterson administration, the general belief on Parliament Hill is that the Dominion Cabinet will act accordingly.

IN SUCH an event, the Patterson Government will undertake, according to the reports which Parliament Hill hears, to make Premier Hepburn a Western issue. His brief before the Rowell Commission will be cited as a document proving him the Arch-enemy in the East to Prairie interests. Considerations of national unity and of Western interests alike will be represented as demanding the return of the Liberal Government which submitted Saskatchewan's brief to the Commission to co-operate with the Federal Liberal Government which appointed the Commission itself.

But for Mr. Hepburn to draw the fire of the Western voters from the issues which Mr. Aberhart raises it is necessary, Saskatchewan Liberal interests realize, for Social Credit's debt repudiation legislation to be disallowed.

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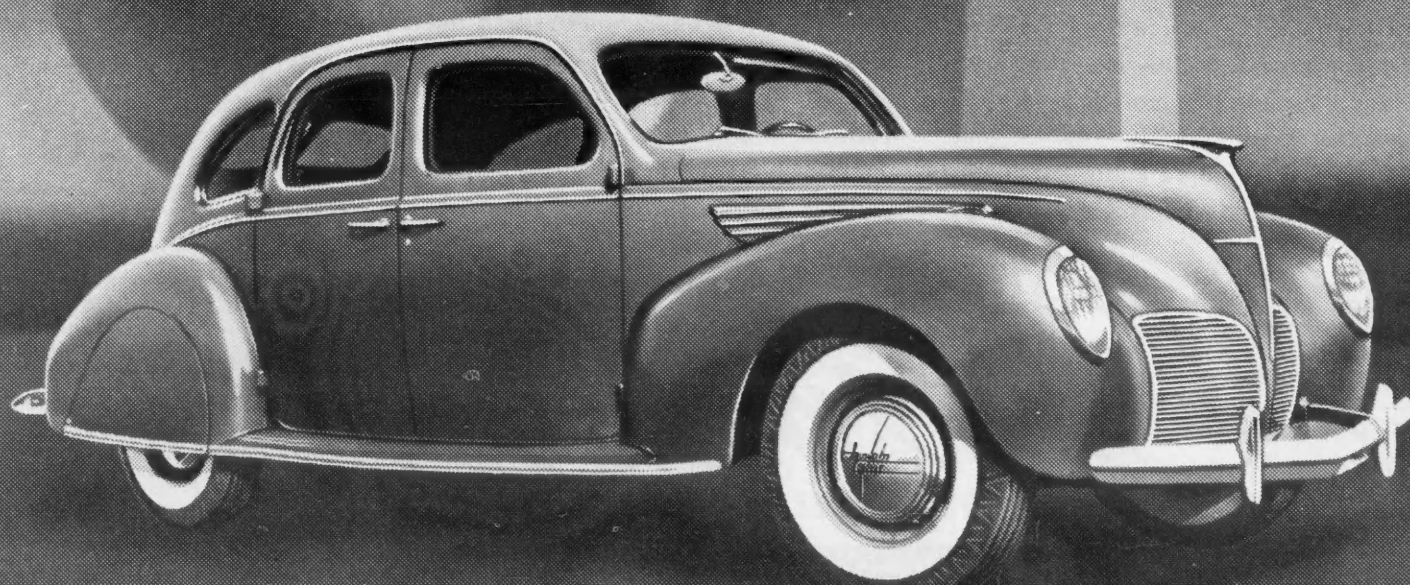
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## MUSICAL EVENTS

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE three later concerts of last week's May Festival at Massey Hall were marked by scenes of enthusiasm equal to those of the opening concert reviewed last week. The education in orchestral music that the public has received of recent years was evidenced in the intense and intimate interest with which all offerings of the Philadelphia Orchestra were followed by the audiences. Whereas fifteen years ago it would have been possible to fill Massey Hall with people eager to hear this great organization; it would have been impossible to assemble an audience in which most listeners would be intimately familiar with all the themes and harmonic combinations of Brahms' Second Symphony, as is the case today. Certainly it must be a stimulus to conductors and orchestral players of today to play for people with a real grasp of the works they are doing. Forty years ago an eminent critic, the late W. J. Henderson, could write that the symphonic scores of Brahms inclined to be muddy and opaque; whereas today these same scores are as clear as crystal to the multitude.

Eugene Ormandy is a great little man; a conductor who combines an intensive grasp of all matters of routine, with profound musical inspiration. At the second concert he had the co-operation of the famous violinist, Efrim Zimbalist, familiar to the music-lovers of America for more than a quarter of a century, and who throughout that period has grown yearly in artistic stature. Of all the flight of famous Auer pupils his prestige has been most consistently sustained. In early middle age, the dignity, breadth and profundity of his style are as apparent as the flawlessness of his unlimited technical resources. He played the Sibelius Concerto in D minor, dedicated to the gifted Hungarian violinist Ferenc Vecsey, who was heard here in his childhood. It dates back to 1905, and as an example of the Concerto form is faulty because the

balance of interest between soloist and orchestra is top-sided. The chief burden is laid on the former, and the work is rather like a violin solo in three sections, with occasional orchestral assistance. Nevertheless it is a deeply interesting though sombre work; rich in austere melodies and imaginative harmonic devices. It has that uniquely haunting quality which characterizes most of Sibelius' music. Its technical exactions are very severe, and to hold attention it requires a violinist of the first order. The richness and nobility of Zimbalist's tone; the essential beauty of his virtuosic feats; the full song-like quality of his harmonies, made the rendering most satisfying. And of course the orchestral support could not have been bettered. As encore Mr. Zimbalist played with apparently unlimited wealth of resource and profound emotional feeling an unfamiliar work—a Sonata by Ysaye, for violin alone, and dedicated to Georges Enesco.

The chief orchestral number was Brahms' Second Symphony to which I have already made allusion. It is the most joyous of the composer's four works in this form, though the gaiety has an undercurrent of gravity. Its wealth of melody and lyrical appeal are captivating, especially when played with such buoyant expression and beauty of tone as marked the rendering by Mr. Ormandy and his musicians.

The genius of Lucien Cailliet, surely the prince of all "arrangers" was again in evidence. Nothing on the program was more gracious to listen to than his orchestration of the Bach Prelude and Fugue in F minor. The manner in which the melodic line and the mathematical delights of the fugal development were enunciated was surpassingly fine. This work was matched by the fervor, richness and color of an arrangement of Bach's Air for the G string; and a dazzling brilliant setting of a Fantasia for organ by Handel.



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THE only event of the series to be greeted by what is termed a top-heavy house was the orchestral matinee at which Mr. Ormandy gave a program exclusively devoted to episodes from Wagner's "Nibelungen Ring." So far as one knows the conductor has never had an opportunity to conduct these music-dramas in a great opera house, but he is assuredly a great Wagnerian conductor on the concert platform. In days gone by, Teutonic critics used to denounce as vandalism and sacrilege the practice of giving excerpts from Wagner detached from the scenic and vocal environment. The public however settled that question long since; and the program arranged by Mr. Ormandy was glorious in dramatic suggestion, varied color, and tonal splendor. His finesse in detail and the individual perfections of the orchestral personnel were at all times apparent.

He adopted the plan of taking two or more episodes from each of the four music dramas, and merging them into a noble tone-poem, each a marvellous tapestry of sound. He conducted with such meticulous intensity that the interweaving of the motifs were lucid, yet the total effect that of unified grandeur. There are those who say that all Wagner sounds alike, and if any such skeptics were present their eyes (or ears) must have been opened.

Of the selections those from "Rheingold" were least familiar. The drama itself is dull but the score is glorious, as the rendering proved. The high spots of "Walkure" are much better known, but in one less familiar section, "Brunhilde's Pleading," the music as played by clarinets and French horns was lovely beyond words; and the "Magic Fire" music could not have been improved on.

In "Siegfried" the playing of the bird-song which plays so integral a part in the action was entralling; and the contrast between the gentle slumber music of Brunhilde and the passionate strains of her awakening was superbly effective. The greatest of the "Ring" dramas and the greatest of all Wagner's works is "Götterdämmerung," and the tone poem Mr. Ormandy presented, beginning with the Rhine Journey merging into the Funeral March and ending with the Immolation Scene was indescribably impressive. Never, I think in its history has Massey Hall echoed such overwhelming tonal splendors as marked the final passages. The conductor, responding to repeated recalls, was quite right in assuming that in such circumstances an extra number would be a wash-out.

THE climax of the Festival was a revival under Sir Ernest MacMillan of Gabriel Pierné's unique oratorio, "The Children's Crusade," composed in 1902. It was first presented in Toronto in 1910 by Dr. A. S. Vogt, with the Mendelssohn Choir, a specially organized children's chorus and the Pittsburgh Orchestra. Subsequently Dr. Vogt gave it with the Chicago Orchestra. Though Sir Ernest revived the work three or four years ago, I had not heard it for a quarter of a century. Today its theatrical cleverness, pathos and brilliance are unfaded; though it is not a work which would endure the test of very frequent repetition.

The incidents on which the legend is founded are among the most tragic and sordid in mediaeval annals. The records are so vague that some historians have doubted whether the Crusade of the Children ever took place. G. P. R. James, who in 1832 made researches for his "History of Chivalry and the Crusades" concluded, however, that in 1213 there were two juvenile migrations of the kind; one of German children arising near Cologne, the other of children in southern France. The German children were sent home after they reached Italy, but many died of privations on the way. The French crusade is said to have been organized by two crafty monks, working in collusion with certain Marseilles merchants interested in supplying slaves to the Levantine trade. The children who had not the good fortune to be lost at sea were sold in the near East. It is gratifying to add on the authority of Mr. James that certain of the conspirators were subsequently hanged. The tragedy of the events is emphasized by the fact that countless people, including Pope Innocent III, were under the delusion that the children were marching under divine inspiration.

When they took up this subject, Pierné and his librettist, Marcel Schwob, were both men of the theatre. The latter, eliminating the sordid elements, created a mystical dramatic poem of beautiful and touching character, and his theatrical instinct reveals itself in the graphic development of the various episodes. He was ably seconded by the composer, whose score is in part, probably the most important ever written for children's voices. The two lovely songs of Part I "There in those fair gardens" and "Children Three" are based on mediaeval

(Continued on Next Page)

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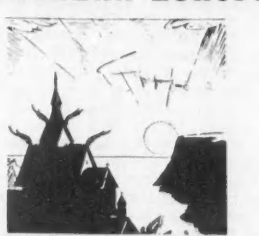
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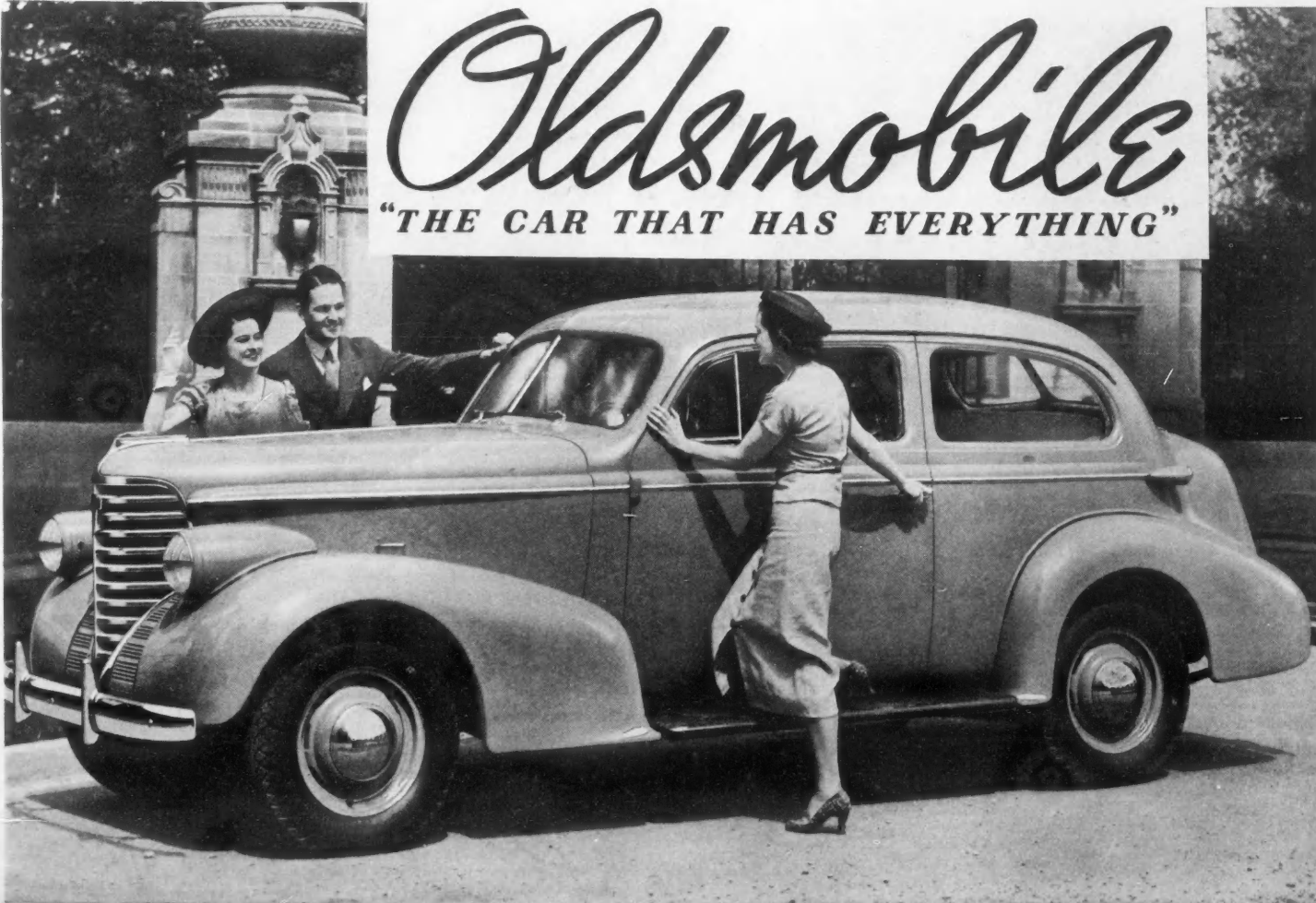
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## THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

WARNER BROTHERS have the whim of introducing their more special efforts with a sort of detached quiet awe, as though the whole thing were a miracle which they had somehow had the good fortune to sponsor. In the present case (Warner Brothers Proudly Present "The Adventures of Robin Hood") as in "The Life of Emile Zola" ("Warner Brothers Have the Honor to present Mr. Paul Muni") the ceremonious touch is to a large extent justified. Pictorially "The Adventures of Robin Hood" is magnificent; so magnificent that the usual debased superlatives don't begin to describe it.

As spectacle and technicolor this film is so remarkable that it hardly needs the narrative to support it. Technicolor is still among the higher technical mysteries for most of us and it is hard to say whether it is the period or the process that has given some of these screen compositions the quality of emblazonry on old vellum. In any case the production is enchanting visually. Line and texture are always a delight, and even the comic characters (Una O'Connor, for instance, as Lady Marion's Nurse) are costumed with so much beauty and rightness that the rather undistinguished things they have to do and say scarcely detract from the visual magic they create.

AS NARRATIVE "The Adventures of Robin Hood" is more fun than having your own bow and arrows; and it must be admitted on about that level. The script writers have built the various Robin Hood legends into a sound lag-proof plot, so that it is always the eye and the muscular reflexes—never the imagination—that respond to what is happening

on the screen. Possibly this is inevitable in a spectacle film. The attempt to combine showmanship and poetry, as Warner Brothers know to their cost, brought nothing but dull resentment from the box-office and anguished cries from the poetry lovers. Strictly literary values apparently have very little place as yet in the movies. Action and movement create a purely mechanical suspense, and dialogue—except in some of the better screen comedies or stage adaptations—is largely a pot-boiled product. Yet when one remembers the freshness and surprise that came with some of Clifford Odets' lines in "The General Died at Dawn" and Maxwell Anderson's "Winterset" one wonders if the producers aren't overlooking something after all. Whether lyrical writing will ever have a place in the commercial movie is a debatable point. But literate dialogue never did a picture any harm. And it is a curious thing to find pictures that are so fervently right in detail, so exact and beautiful in craftsmanship, and at the same time equipped with dialogue that is very little above the level of comic strip exchange. When the heroine of "Robin Hood" for instance confides dewily to her Nurse that love gives her a prickly feeling all over, it might be Tillie the Toller rather than the proud Norman, Lady Marion speaking. There's quite a lot of romantic dialogue in "Robin Hood" that gives one a prickly feeling all over and not from any sympathy with the characters either.

EXCEPT from the pictorial and technical point of view "The Adventures of Robin Hood" is hardly a distinguished picture. The acting is adequate, no more. There is Errol Flynn, very handsome and romantic, as Robin Hood, and he rides and fences and twangs his bowstring and climbs into Lady Marion's balcony and flies up the sheer front of a thirty-five foot battlement as smooth and easy as a zipper. It's pleasant to watch, but as a characterization it scarcely goes more than celluloid-deep. There is Olivia de Havilland as Lady Marion, going through her part with the well-rehearsed composure of a Maypole Queen or a Daisy Chain leader. And there is Basil Rathbone with his familiar icy politesse, and Claude Rains very smooth and unpleasant as Prince John, in black and silver doublet and hose and a mid-brunette long bob with a wavy fringe. They're all stock figures out of Hollywood's History of the English People, and what they do is important to the action of the story and to little else. But they're all wonderful to look at, and the color melting and burning against the gray feudal interiors and the green of Sherwood Forest is as exciting as a clavichord symphony in terms of concrete image. It's screen pagantry at its best and Warner Brothers are entitled to their pride.

### MUSICAL EVENTS

(Continued from Page 6)

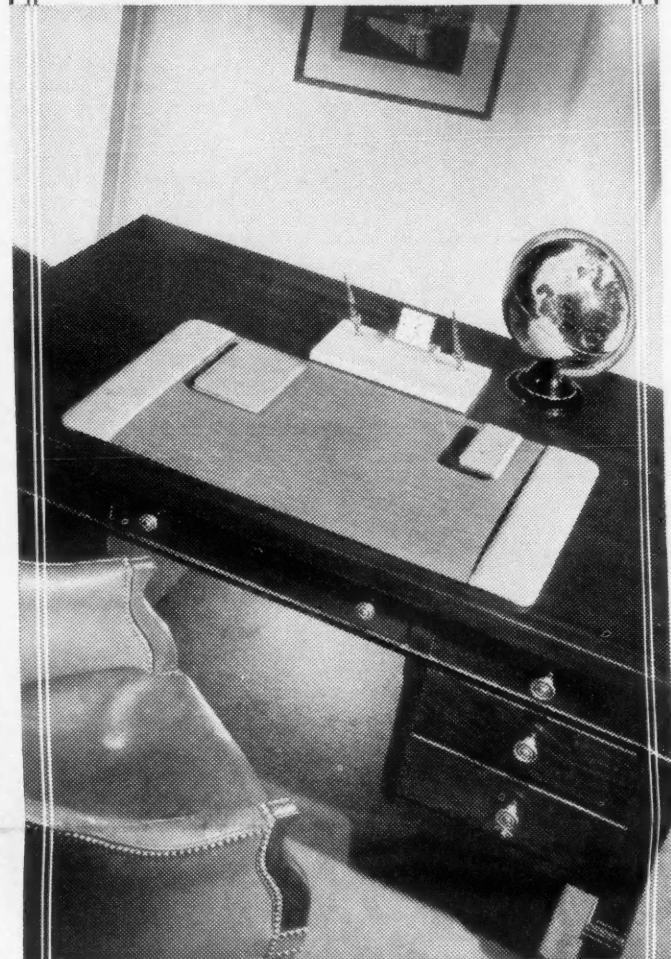
hymns, and a notable quality of all the music for the children is its artless and ingenuous atmosphere. In the later episodes; the embarkation, the storm at sea and the translation to heaven, Pierné rose to remarkable heights of dramatic fervor.

In his presentation Sir Ernest had the co-operation of the Philadelphia Orchestra; a large children's chorus beautifully trained by Miss Emily Tedd, Director of Music in Toronto schools; his own Conservatory Choir; and the Madrigal Singers of Peterborough, who, far above the audience, sang, under the direction of Ettore Mazzolini, the music for celestial voices, an inspirational factor in the legend; and a group of able soloists. Sir Ernest's co-ordination of these vast forces was magnificent, and in the closing episodes he rose to remarkable emotional heights that infused every listener. One ever-memorable touch in Dr. Vogt's interpretation was absent—the burst of ecstatic enthusiasm with which the children of pre-war days sang the line "The Sea! The Sea!" Otherwise the rendering was one of cumulative effectiveness, and massive beauty in tone and expression.

Three gifted sopranos were heard in solo roles: Dorothy Allen Park (the blind boy Alain) Enid Gray (the girl Allys) and Sara Barkin (a Mother). All sang with deep tenderness, and admirable phrasing and intonation. Harvey Doney's noble maritone was peculiarly effective in the old sailor's legend and the voice from on high singing "Suffer little children to come unto me." Ernest McChesney, possessor of a bright flexible tenor voice, sang the Narrator's lines with tasteful and effective declamation.

DESPITE competition of earlier events the third Promenade Symphony concert for the present season drew an immense audience in Varsity Arena. The orchestra had the assistance of a renowned guest artist from the Metropolitan Opera House in the person of the Australian dramatic soprano, Marjorie Lawrence. The fee of Miss Lawrence was paid by a widely known Toronto business man, who has insisted that his name be withheld. There have been numerous guesses as to his identity, most of them wrong and certainly the throng of listeners owes him a debt of gratitude. Miss Lawrence was more at her ease than at her recent appearance here last autumn, though her program was much the same. Her voice is magnificent in quality and compass, and she sang with more warmth and abandon, than on her previous appearance. It will be recalled that on that occasion she performed a most amazing feat—that of singing the entire Invocation Scene which concludes Wagner's "Ring" with piano accompaniment; on Thursday she rendered the same selection with the Prom. Orchestra. This number is the most difficult and exacting example of sustained dramatic recitative in all musical literature; yet by virtue of her wonderful mastery of the art of correct breathing, and training in dramatic declamation, Miss Lawrence sings it with the utmost ease and authority. In this episode Brunhilde before she leaps into the flames of Siegfried's pyre on her horse, Grane, reviews the whole situation and lets all the cats out of the bag with reference to the Nibelungs, the Volsungs, and her own family connections in Valhalla. The majesty of the music has not been surpassed even by Wagner

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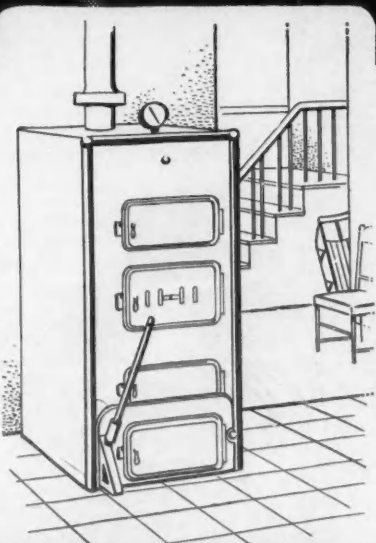
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himself, and the orchestra held up its own remarkably well. It was especially effective in the frenzied fire music which accompanies Brunhilde's Immolation. Later Miss Lawrence sang seven songs in which her powers were best displayed by the Richard Strauss "Serenade." With her perfect diction she gave the only really poignant interpretation of "Danny Boy" I ever heard and when she proceeded into the "Gin-a-body" repertory, her hearers resorted to cheers.



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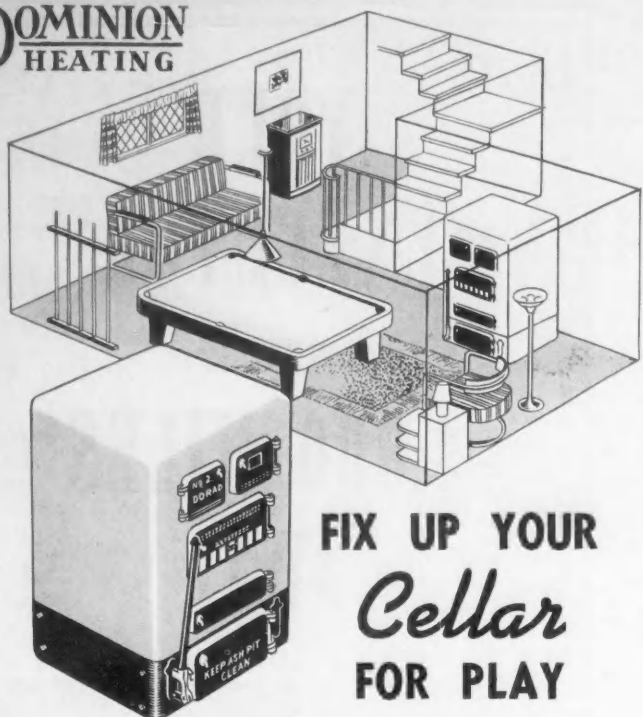
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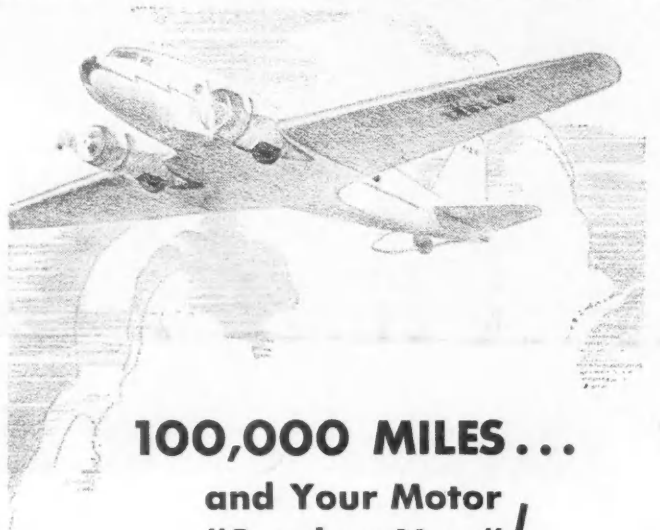
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## THE BOOKSHELF

BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

## MARGINAL NOTES

ANOTHER book on the Mississippi is promised for the Fall by Houghton, Mifflin Co., which has arranged to publish "Down the Mississippi," based on the travel diary of Major R. Raven-Hart, an English writer who takes canoe trips down famous rivers. He travelled this way from Hannibal, Mo., and in New Orleans signed up as a cub pilot for a trip on the Tennessee Belle, the steamboat used by Ben Lucien Burman in his river trips. . . . Knopf will bring out on June 1st "New Writing: Spring 1938," edited by John Lehmann. Stories, poems and sketches by Chinese, English, French, German, Spanish and Russian writers are included in this volume, the third to be published on this continent.

The second and final volume of "The Letters of Henry Adams," of which the first volume appeared eighteen years ago, is scheduled for Fall publication by Houghton, Mifflin. The new volume covers the period from 1892 to 1918, during which Adams lived in Washington and was an intimate of Presidents, Cabinet members, Ambassadors and Senators. Worthington C. Ford has edited the book. . . .

NEILL JAMES, whose recent book, "Petticoat Vagabond: Up and Down the World" is published by Scribners, has returned from Lapland, where she spent the last Winter traveling by reindeer team and living with the Nomad Laps north of the Polar Circle. Among Miss James' most prized souvenirs of her Polar trip is a book by Anta Perak, the only living Lap author. . . . James T. Farrell has sailed for Europe. He will confer in London with his British publishers and he also plans to spend some time in Ireland gathering material for the book to deal with the forebears of the Chicago Irish who appear in his novels. The title of the book is "No Star is Lost" and it will appear in September. . . .

Walt Disney has acquired the film cartoon rights to "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking-Glass" from the Macmillan Company. He will also be permitted to reproduce Tenniel's famous illustrations on the screen. We learn that Mr. Disney originally planned some years ago to give the title part to Mary Pickford and combine living photography with cartoons. The purchase of the Tenniel drawings would seem to indicate that he has abandoned that idea and will make Alice and her adventures entirely in cartoon. . . .

ROBERT O. BALLOU, the publisher who turned to writing, was recently asked by his son: "What is God?" He answered as best he could, but feeling the inadequacy of his reply, decided to write a letter for his son to read when he grew older. The letter became a book of 70,000 words which Covici, Friede are issuing under the title of "The Glory of God: A Letter to My Son." The book is "directed to those who, unwilling to indoctrinate their children in a dogmatic creed, are yet deeply aware of the necessity of a belief in God and want to help their children to find a religion powerful enough to take hold of their minds and hearts." . . .

HENRY HARRISON, the New York poetry publisher, is preparing a major anthology, "The North American Book of Verse," edited by fifty-two poets. Writers are requested to submit their seven best poems, published or unpublished, directly to the editor for the territory in which they live. The addresses of the territory editors may be obtained by writing to Henry Harrison, 79 Fourth Avenue, New York City. . . . Clyde Brion Davis is the proud author. He has had the enviable distinction of having his first two books selected by the Book-of-the-Month Club. His first novel, "The Anointed," appeared about a year ago, and his second, "The Great American Novel," is to be the June selection of the Book-of-the-Month Club. . . . Louis-Ferdinand Celine's new book, "Death on the Installment Plan," originally scheduled for Spring publication, has been postponed until Summer, probably some time in August. . . . Current mysteries: "Grasp at Straws," by Joel Y. Dane; "Hasty Wedding," by Mignon G. Eberhart; "Thirteen Guests," by Jefferson Farjeon; "And Sudden Death," by J. S. Fletcher; "Death Took a Publisher," by Norman Forrest; "The Dark Cavalier," by Virginia Rath. . . .

## ROYAL MEMORIES

"Memoirs of H.R.H. Prince Christopher of Greece" London, Hurst and Blackett. \$2.50.

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE literary productions of royalty are not as a rule stimulating reading; but this gossipy and unpretentious book is an exception. Prince Christopher was the eighth and youngest child of King George I of Greece, originally a Dane, brother of the late Queen Alexandra and the late Dowager Empress of Russia. He was therefore a first cousin of King George V. and of the murdered Czar, and related in one way or other to most of the royalties of Europe. He is now 49 and prior to the great war led a very happy life at various courts. The tragedy of royal blood he alludes to briefly when he mentions an assembly of relatives thirty years ago, more than half of whom were destined to die violent deaths.

Consciousness of the tragedy which has overtaken so many that he loved does not prevent his telling his story in a sunny way. The troubles of the Royal House of Greece, (now restored in the person of his brother, King George II) have been many since his father was assassinated. His brother, King Constantine, died an exile. His brother, King Alexander, died from the bite of a monkey. Many of their tribulations were due to Venizelos, whom he paints as unscrupulous, self-seeking opportunist and the worst enemy

Greece has known in modern times. His favorite niece is Marina, Duchess of Kent, whose father, Prince Nicholas abandoned royal ambitions to become a really distinguished painter. Prince Christopher himself is an accomplished pianist. He gives a most agreeable picture of the domestic side of royal personages; their love of any fun that relieves the tedium of ceremonial life, and their fraternal feeling for each other. His anecdotes and character sketches are many and excellent. Of profound interest is his tender analysis of the cousin he calls "David," a few years his junior and the man the world now knows as the Duke of Windsor.

## POEPOETAN

"Tale of Bali" by Vicki Baum. Toronto, Doubleday, Doran. \$3.00.

BY G. W. HICKS

LIVING southeast of Java, and separated from the mainland by the narrow Bali Strait which is only a mile wide at its narrowest point, is a small exotic island inhabited by a people of Hindu-Javanese extraction—Bali. Identified with the somewhat misty locality known as the "South Seas," Bali has probably been the subject of more imagery than any other bit of territory of the same dimensions in the world. The temptation to use such a vivid bit of scenery as the backdrop for a novel must be almost overwhelming to an author. It is this color and romance, interwoven with strong strands of authenticity and simplicity that Miss Baum has used for the setting of her latest novel "Tale of Bali."

Based on diary notes left the author by a Dutchman, Dr. Fabius, "Tale of Bali" is by far the best work Miss Baum has done to date. Some thirty years ago, just before the Dutch sent a military expedition to Bali is the time of the story, and rich in the folklore and customs of the Balinese, it unfolds itself. A Chinese ship is wrecked off the coast. The natives of the surrounding villages, in violation of a treaty signed with the Dutch, plunder the wreck. A bill is presented to the Dutch colonial government by the Chinese merchant and is, in turn, passed on to the local rulers, who refuse to pay. Colonial politics, short tempers, and misunderstandings lead to war. It is then that the reader realizes that the whole book is concerned with the event known in the story of the colonization of Bali as the "Poepeotan," that is, roughly "The End," or better, "The Last Stand." For,

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realizing the futility of opposing a force as strong as the Dutch, the Radja, Lord Alit, leads his followers, his court, his women, and the children and relatives to all who claim kinship with him, together with their subjects, into battle against the Dutch. The majority die by Dutch bullets or on the blades of their own krisses. Of such simple components

is the story made. Yet bound up with the honest, tragic tale of Pak and Puglug and Sarna; the idyllic love of Raka and Lambon; the altruistic devotion of Terangia; and the life of Lord Alit and his court, it is first a good novel, and second, an account of Balinese customs and traditions, and of a crucial episode in Bali's history.

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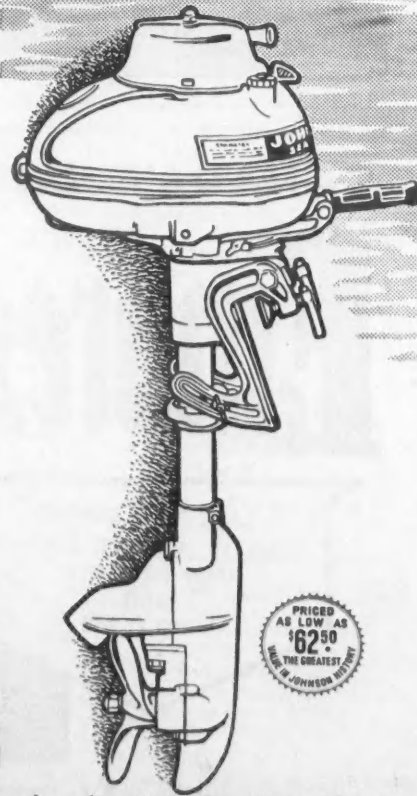
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LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 28, 1938

## THE SOCIAL EXPERIMENT AT KINGSLEY FARM

BY "JAY"

ONE of the greatest and most difficult problems which social workers have to contend with is that of the single unemployed young man. Being young these men have little, if any, background of experience upon which a constructive policy for their future can be built.

About seven years ago, the Toronto Men's Hostel, a member of the Federation for Community Service, attempted a solution in the establishment of a farm near the village of Maple. The object in mind was to send out to this farm young men on relief so that they could profit by a training course in Agriculture. It soon became evident to those responsible that only a very few of these young men

### THE PICTURES

A DISPLAY of handcraft productions by the men of Kingsley Farm. A man who finds expression for his skill as a tool-maker at the farm. A section of the farm's greenhouse. One of the handcraft workers doing needlepoint. The barns at Kingsley Farm. Lunch time in the pig pen. "Pose, please!" A tractor is part of the farm's equipment.

—Photos by "Jay."

had the necessary temperament and ambition to become farmers, and while a satisfactory mental re-establishment was noticed in a number of cases it was obvious that individuals could not be rehabilitated by a mass project.

In order to carry on a program of individual rehabilitation it was found necessary to move the institution to a farm that offered more adequate facilities for a broader project, not only for the young untrained men, but also for those older men, in all walks of life, whose failure had undermined their mental and physical strength.

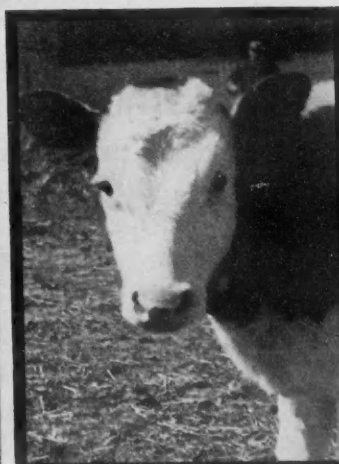
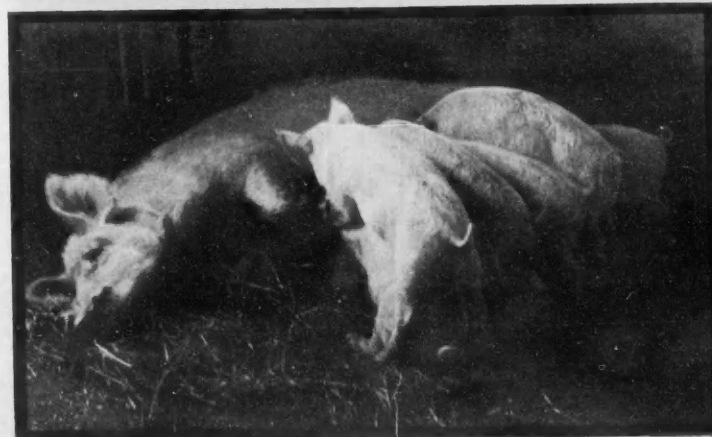
IN 1933 a farm of some 400 acres situated about 25 miles north of Toronto at Van Dorf became available and the board of directors of the Toronto Men's Hostel decided to transfer their activities to this new location.

For three years the institution has experimented along progressive lines and today men are admitted only after each individual's case has been discussed by the Toronto Department of Health, the Department of Welfare and the Toronto Men's Hostel, and these three agencies are satisfied that the man has the necessary qualifications to adapt himself to the particular training which the farm provides, and through this training may once again be able to re-establish himself in normal life.

THE prescribed training does not necessarily insist that a civil engineer who has been, by force of circumstances, broken in health and morale should be re-established as a farm worker; but in a normal routine of daily mental and physical exercises coupled with the simple life found on an Ontario farm he regains his self-reliance and can once more take his place in society.

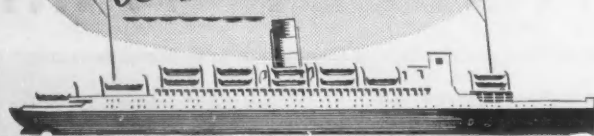
Some of the men at Kingsley who are permanently disabled and cannot return to their former occupations had during their stay in hospitals and sanitariums acquired a certain proficiency in various handicrafts, and at the farm they are encouraged to put this knowledge to a profitable use. One can see the men engaged in work with pewter, wrought iron, copper, aluminum and various woodwork. Others are engaged in needlepoint, making hooked rugs, baskets, etc., and all this work is done with the hope that later they will be able to gain a living in their own communities by their skill, acquired at the farm, in what was at one time only a hobby.

The farm is not run for agricultural profit. The crops sown are those advised by the Ontario College of Agriculture, who have in mind the fact that those living at Kingsley are restricted in their activities by their physical and mental handicaps.





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# THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

THERE is probably no expression that does less to distinguish the human countenance than the glazed somnolence that attacks people in church. It may be more conspicuous among Anglicans and Roman Catholics than nonconformists because the former have no hope of surprise. A Prayer Book liturgy assures the congregation of what is ahead and unless the sermon throws a few verbal bombs about, a practice on which Bishops frown we understand, anticipating anything unusual is simply nonsense.

It's not so with the Church of Scotland. We once heard a Presbyterian divine in the Church at Murray Bay read the story of Peter's denial for the Second Lesson. When he came to last verse with its touching phrase describing Peter's remorse he read "And he went out and wept bitterly. . . then pausing and fastening his eye on the congregation he added sternly "and well he might!" and sat down.

It is said that a Minister in a pulpit in Inverness recently prayed against the State's intention to build a carbide factory nearby which has brought to light the case of Father Taylor, a well known cleric in the United States in the last century, who, in an exciting election week petitioned fervently for "A Governor who would rule in the fear of God, who would defeat the ringleaders of corruption, enhance the prosperity of the State, promote the happiness of the people. . . And then, after a pause, "O Lord, What's the use of beating about the bush? Give us George W. Briggs for Governor. Amen."

ONE needn't have been violently interested in art, or even in Modern Child Training to enjoy the recent show at the Toronto Art Gallery of work done during the past year by the pupils of the Art Centre. These Artists of Tomorrow—perhaps "Citizens" would be a better group name—are chiefly enrolled in the free Saturday morning classes and range in age from four to fourteen or thereabouts.

The State's idea is apparently to supply materials, not all of them stereotyped artists' materials either, and to let the child develop its own art. There is no attempt to instruct. Indeed instruction in the mildest form is definitely frowned on. The child may put blots of paint on a large sheet of paper and drop it on the floor and reach for another, repeating the process ad infinitum, if that is its idea of fun. In some way, perhaps a little difficult for the rank Philistine to understand, this may be that child's expression of what it knows within itself, not about fun,



MRS. REGINALD A. BATTEN, member of the committee of arrangements for the garden fete sponsored by St. Hilda's College Council. The fete will take place at the Weston estate of Mr. and Mrs. Graeme Adam on Saturday, May 28, and proceeds are to be used toward furnishings for the new St. Hilda's College which is nearing completion on Devonshire Place.

—Photograph by Sherriff.

but about art. A child will be allowed to push a fine camel's-hair paint brush up the paper indefinitely. No suggestion will be made to him that painting with a brush goes better down, or at least at an angle (besides being considerably less murderous on the brushes). The only occasional light supplied by those in charge is to suggest "a Project." "Projects" are either individually or collectively executed works expressing a suggested theme. "Trade in China" for example produced some admirable and dashing water-colors with Oriental motifs from thirteen year olds after a visit to the Museum. The very earliest water-colors of all were to us much the most fascinating, as they are regarded as the most "significant" by the grave experimenters in charge of the various "Projects." The four-to-five group apparently "see" their fellow men as creatures with a head from which legs extend. The six-to-seven, with head, body and legs. And always head on, front view. The seven-to-eight-year-olds begin to make their figures show action, going or coming, but with faces still *regardant*.

From eights too we begin to get a sense of space and depth. Houses, trees and such begin to appear behind the figure, and a schematic or diagrammatic arrangement appears.

No supervisor touches a drawing except to inscribe on it what the child, when pressed, suggests it represents. One infant of five has a very fine bit of work depicting "Mother looking back to see that her slip is not too long." Another portrayed "My little brother that isn't born yet." We took her word for that one, in green and yellow. We had mildly hoped we recognized a sun-flower, but were reasonable about being corrected.

Plasticine, bits of metal, thumb-tacks, corks, matches, sponges, straws—there is no end to the imaginative use of all these materials in various projects that included market scenes, ikons, painted figures, portraits, a Nova Scotia fishing village and many others.

Gradually, it seems, the real talent emerges and outstrips its fellows. The child meanwhile is displaying, for deeply interested investigators, just how things in this intriguing world look to him. Or so they say. We certainly got nowhere with our suggestion that his technical skill in presenting his ideas might be miles behind the mental appreciation of people and objects. We'd hate to think we really looked like Katie's mother to any infant. As for that little unborn brother . . . does it, or doesn't it lend a certain charm to the dreadfully false, outmoded legend that your mother found you under a rose bush?

YOU haven't forgotten, or worse still, failed to get hold of, and enjoy, the Story of Ferdinand? Oh surely not! Ferdinand, the little bull that loved to sit under his cork tree (hung with enchanting bouquets of wine bottle corks) to smell the pretty flowers? That's the one, the best seller for children that adults have taken to their hearts. By Munro Leaf.

Mr. Leaf is a versatile young man from Maryland who helps direct the New York publishing house of Stokes and Company, writes nursery stories that are making him famous and now turns out a book called "Listen Little Girl" that every young woman with a longing to "Do a job on her own" should rush out and buy.

It is a book aimed directly at the girl who wants to get to New York to try her luck with a job, but it should be nearly as valuable to those heading for any big city to work. It is entertaining, amusing, spirited and so darn matter-of-factly helpful one wonders why it hasn't been attempted in this manner long ago. It covers a whole flock of careers for girls that Mr. Munro light-heartedly divides into "the Beautiful," "the Brainy" and "the Nice." Here's how to go about getting the job, what it pays, how long it is apt to last, its chances for advancement, its pleasures and its disadvantages. Here is where your salary will enable you to live, what it will cost you, how and where to buy your clothes. O, just everything you will like to know about the other fellow, even if you never intend to try it yourself.

The book covers modeling, theatre, advertising, publishing, department stores, social welfare work, education, interior decorating, waitressing, radio and a lot more. It is as up-to-date as a new *Suez* Sailor, and nearly as much fun to own. Have a look at "Listen Little Girl" before you resign from the gas works, then go ahead with your eyes open.

THE new developments in verandah, terrace and garden furniture at this season each year are a bit staggering. If you have got along well enough year after year with a few bad-tempered deck chairs that bite your fingers each time you try to adjust them, and a few pieces of natural cedar-bark furniture bought from a poor old man at the door who made them himself and deserves his bad luck for it, give ear. You should have some of these.

Those magnificent balloon tired, disc wheeled, garden chaise-lounge couches that are handled like wheelbarrows are now made full double bed width. Presumably to encourage gossip in the garden between old friends. They have sectional mattresses in bright painted duck stuffed with kapok, that roll up with a flick of the wrist, and grand sunshade canopies with heavy white fringe at the edges.

"Vagabond" hammocks in brilliant green, blue or yellow duck, with white fringe are strung on boat-shaped white metal frames and need no permanent posts.

Swell garden and verandah cushions are made like life belts in vivid plain colors with white cord trim.

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For modest budgets, the gayly enamelled chairs and tables with curved wood-slat backs and seats are something. Bright green slats or cherry red on white undercarriages, green and orange or royal and white. Tables cost about eight dollars and chairs about four. Yet they come, for goodness sake, from Czechoslovakia, all in sections, to be assembled where wood is so plentiful. We shall never understand merchandising.

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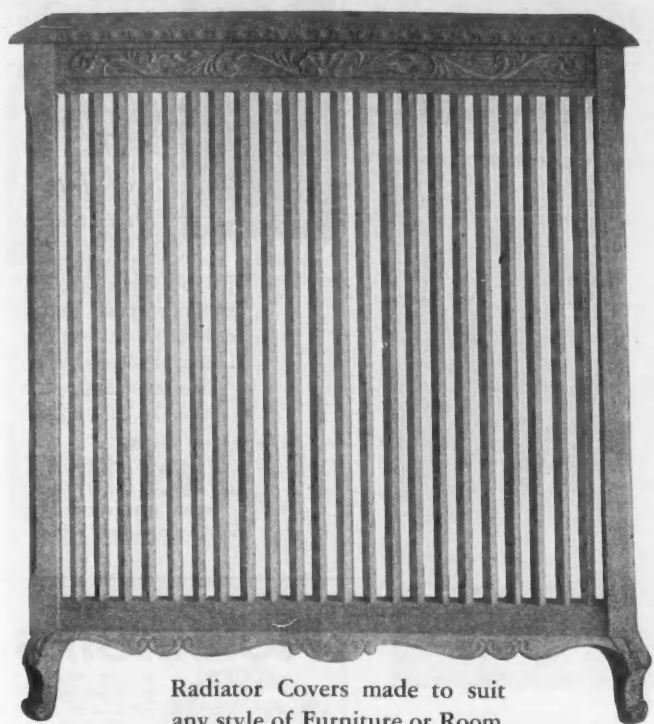
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#### TRAVELERS

Miss Eldred MacDonald accompanied by her sisters, Mrs. Hillyard Robinson and Mrs. Patterson Farmer, has left Toronto to spend some time on the Pacific Coast. They expect to return to town in July.

Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Robinson of Ottawa have sailed from New York by the Queen Mary to spend two months abroad.

Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin has returned to "Parkwood," Oshawa, after spending the winter months at her Bermuda residence.

Mr. and Mrs. David A. Ewan of Montreal have left for their country residence at Cacouna, where they will spend the summer.

Mrs. Douglas Blair, who has been spending two weeks in London, Ont., the guest of Mrs. Arthur Brickenden, has returned to Ottawa.

#### —History of Canada, May 16-23

### NATIONAL STIMULANT

"PUMP-PRIMING" appeared to have arrived in the Canadian federal administrative scene during the week; and so tactfully was it presented and so joyfully was it received that scarcely anybody thought of calling it "pump-priming" in those tones which the American big-businessman uses for descriptions of Mr. Roosevelt's projects. The Canadian "pump-priming" was presented by Hon. Norman Rogers, Minister of Labor, as a \$40,000,000 public works program which has been described as "designed to stimulate basic industries and broaden the foundations of a long-range program of conservation and development." The \$40,000,000 is included in supplementary estimates totalling \$106,000,000 which Hon. Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance, tabled in the House of Commons. Mr. Rogers moreover indicated that he may shortly propose two additional projects not covered by the \$40,000,000, namely a low-cost and low-rental housing scheme and a plan for low-interest loans to municipalities for works that are self-liquidating. The program already presented calls for an expenditure of \$7,000,000 for harbor and river developments and \$3,000,000 of this sum will be spent in the Grand River conservation project in Ontario. Another \$7,000,000 will be spent in highway improvements, removal of level crossings, and construction of new roads to new mining areas.

Other items in the supplementary estimates provided for the sending of a Canadian Minister Plenipotentiary to Holland and Belgium. A \$2,000,000 addition to the funds provided for national defence was listed. And grants-in-aid to the Provinces are to be reduced by \$2,000,000, possibly in view of the great reduction in unemployment expected from the \$40,000,000 program.

#### GREAT BRITAIN

**High Commissioner:** The appointment of Sir Gerald Campbell, British Consul-General at New York, to succeed Sir Francis Floud as High Commissioner to Canada, was announced.

#### DOMINION

**Censorship:** Hon. J. L. Halsey, Minister of Revenue, announced the banning from Canada of eleven magazines (nine of them American, one English and one French). Some of the magazines were recently complained of by a delegation of church representatives in an interview with Prime Minister Mackenzie King and other members of the Cabinet.

**Defence:** Department of National Defence announced the creation of a western air command of the Royal Canadian Air Force and the appointment of Group Captain G. O. Johnson to head it.

**Divorce:** By a majority of four the Senate carried third reading of the McMeans divorce bill. The vote was 33 to 29 and cut across party lines. The bill now goes to the House of Commons.

**Radio:** Chairman Arthur Beaubien submitted the report of the House Radio Committee to the House of Commons; it recommended reduction of the \$2.50 radio license fee if possible, and the early establishment by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation of a high-power short-wave transmitter to interpret and advertise Canada abroad.

#### ALBERTA

**Propaganda:** The Alberta Government passed an Order-in-Council authorizing the Social Credit Board to compile or purchase and distribute books, leaflets and pamphlets giving information "of the manner in which the people of the Province can realize the results of their social credit."

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

**By-Election:** The Pattullo Government won the Dewdney by-election caused by the death of Dr. Frank Patterson, provincial Conservative leader: D. W. Strachan (Liberal) 2,030; W. A. Jones (Con-

servative) 1,905; Miss Mildred Osterhout (C.C.F.) 1,641.

#### NEW BRUNSWICK

**Rowell Commission:** The New Brunswick Government completed its submissions at the Fredericton sittings of the Rowell Commission; among the Province's contentions is that the various Provinces continued to be "sovereign nations" after Confederation.

#### ONTARIO

**Quints:** Oliva Dionne and the Board of Guardians of the quintuplets reached an amicable agreement concerning the future supervision and training of the children.

#### QUEBEC

**Wages:** The Quebec Fair Wage Board announced an ordinance setting wages for commerce and industry in the rural parts of the Province; the rates are slightly lower than rates recently set for urban industry.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

**Election:** Premier W. J. Patterson announced that the Saskatchewan provincial election will be held on June 8; an Order-in-Council was passed dissolving the Eighth Legislature and writs were issued for the election; nomination day is June 1.

#### OBITUARY

**Booth, George,** Montreal, lithographer, director Montreal Mechanics' Institute (81).

**Boulay, Mgr.** Francis, Three Rivers, Que., former parish priest of Three Rivers Cathedral (76).

**Bulman, W. J.,** Winnipeg, president Lithographing companies in Winnipeg and Vancouver, member of Manitoba Liquor Commission, founder and first president of National Council of Education, past president Canadian Manufacturers Association (68).

**Carleton, Edmund M.,** Toronto, advertising executive, member of Board of Trustees of Wycliffe College, Ferguson, Colin Campbell, Winnipeg, general manager of Great West Life Assurance Co. (60).

**Galk, Hugh,** Toronto, confectionery executive, captain of Dominion championship rugby team of University of Toronto thirty years ago (49).

**Gillies, Capt. James,** Rottingdean, Sussex, England, former general manager and director of Canadian Pacific Steamships Ltd. (64).

**Hayes, Gerald A.,** Halifax, vice-principal of St. Patrick's Boys' High School, noted hockey and football coach (35).

**Johnson, Albert C.,** Winnipeg, Danish and Icelandic consul, realtor, past president First Lutheran Church of Winnipeg (71).

**Jonsson, Rev. Bjorn B.,** (D.D.), Winnipeg, pastor of First Lutheran Church of Winnipeg, editor of the "Sammenheng" past president of Icelandic Evangelical Lutheran Synod, Knight of Icelandic Order of the Falcon (57).

**Lawson, Dr. William,** Toronto, retired federal Department of Agriculture veterinary specialist (79).

**Macfarlane, Mrs. James F.,** Montreal, past president Montreal Y.W.C.A. (86).

**McGillivray, Florence,** (A.R.C.A., O.S.A.), Toronto, noted artist, former art critic and teacher at Ontario Ladies College.

**Parrott, George Albert,** Glencoe, Ont., former warden of Middlesex County (59).

**Stiff, George Usher,** Toronto, senior partner Stiff Bros. & Sims, chartered accountants, past president Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario, former editor "Canadian Chartered Accountant," (70).

**Snyder, Alfred H.,** Waterloo, Ont., vice-president of Snyder's Limited, Waterloo Furniture Mfg. Co. (63).

**Waugh, Richard Deans,** Winnipeg, former mayor of Winnipeg, Chief Commissioner of the Manitoba Liquor Commission, British Empire representative on Saar Commission in 1920, head of commission in charge of reconstruction of Halifax after 1915 explosion (70).

**Tousignant, Marie Sophie,** (Mother Ste. Anne), Quebec, direct descendant of Madeleine de Vercheres (72).



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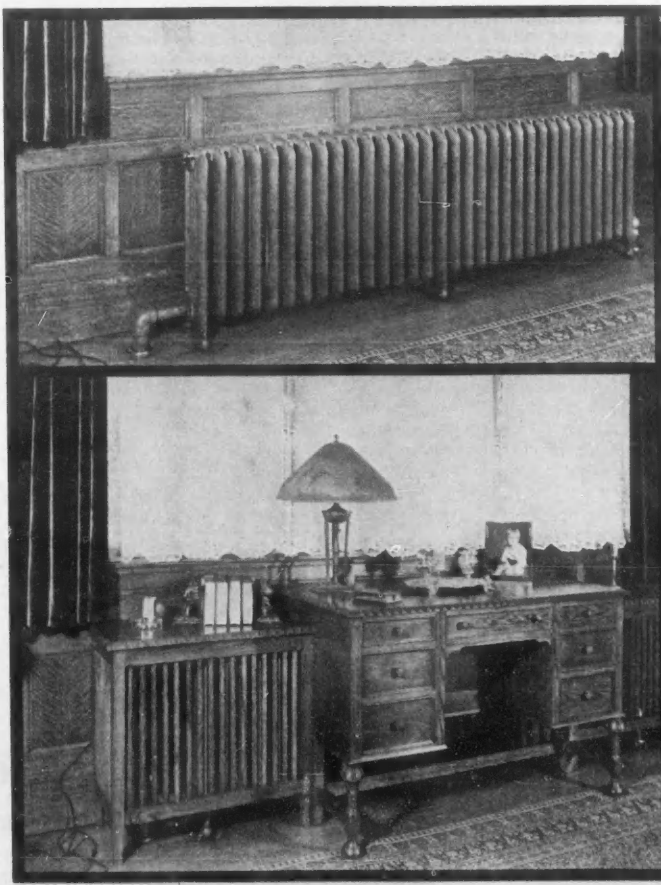
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## —Ports of Call

# AT OLD WHITE SULPHUR

BY BYRNE BAUER

THIS year—1938—promises to be the biggest in the long and hoary history of one of the greatest resorts the Americas have ever known. For White Sulphur Springs it promises to be one of those brilliant milestones one usually identifies with a coronation, or the birth of a royal heir or the coming of a great new epoch. For this year marks the one hundred and sixtieth anniversary of White Sulphur, tucked away in its verdant green valley of the half mile high Alleghany Mountains of West Virginia.

The mere celebration of an anniversary is not startling news. They occur every day and every year. But when a resort like White Sulphur Springs can point to a history long enough to qualify for its 160th birthday, then there is perhaps something to crow about, something of which to be proud. And there is no mistaking the pride this resort's citizens, in fact the entire population of West Virginia, take in celebrating this milestone.

For a hundred and sixty years of white man's history in the Alleghany, White Sulphur Springs has been the center of growth, of development, of progress, of history and of society and culture. Long before—hundreds of years perhaps—that first white person came to the springs, it was known to the Indians and was the scene of many a conference of war and peace and the hunt. Those warriors knew the spot because the salt and sulphur lies had attracted all the wild life of the mountains and the buffalo, elk and bear, as well as the smaller game, had worn countless trails to the broad fertile valley which today is the playground of the United States, of Canada and of the world.

GREENBRIER COUNTY of which White Sulphur is the hub, has played its vital role in the Revolutionary War, the Civil War and the conquest of the great northwest, for from its fastnesses have come the men of vision and courage who made those feats possible. From its farms and mills and ranges have come the soldiers to turn the tide of many a battle and shape history. Those events are so many pages of history to Canadians, with no personal connotations or interpretations. But to



PICTURESQUE BEAVER DAM FALLS near White Sulphur Springs is a favorite meeting place on warm summer days for Greenbrier guests and others. Its cooling showers and its deep limpid pool are ideal for bathing-suit play, where once Confederate and Union soldiers bathed away the fatigue of forced marches and the soreness of endless battle.

—Photo courtesy White Sulphur News Bureau.

tributes that are looked for today... not the mellowness of time as it is represented in the historical wealth of The Greenbrier's own estate. The Presidents' Cottage where three United States chief executives have had their summer White House, Lee Cottage where General Robert E. Lee lived for three years after the war, the Spring house topped by Hygeia the oldest spring house in the land... these are color for the estate, quaint buildings and structures to pass by and regard and perhaps forget. Yet it is on these very things that White Sulphur Springs, as it is known today, has been built. Without them, without the reasons for their being, there could be no White Sulphur Springs, no Greenbrier, no thirty-thousand annual guests, no sports tournaments, none of the facilities that are so enjoyed by Greenbrier visitors.



AMERICA'S OLDEST SPRING HOUSE is the Grecian temple over the famed sulphur spring of White Sulphur Springs. For a hundred and twenty years it has stood thus, not one bit changed from its original appearance when built in 1818.

—Photo courtesy White Sulphur News Bureau.

White Sulphurites they are the very essence of their pride, their life and their conversation.

To the people who come from far and near to play and rest and relax these things are as echoes of another day, of a time when the mountains were being readied with the sweat and blood of men, for the influx of society and industry and wealth who enjoy the facilities of the modern resort as epitomized in The Greenbrier, magnificent white Georgian building whose 600 rooms are tenanted by great crowds of people who have come to look on a holiday at White Sulphur as one of the essentials of a luxurious, enjoyable life.

The Greenbrier is as modern as the day. In its very appointment there is care and thought. In its unequalled facilities for sport and play there is foresight and work and investment. For these are the at-

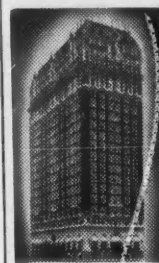
THESE places mark the old White Sulphur, where society gathered a hundred years ago, where the great men of the entire world finally found their way. And those years have added half of today's charm to the resort.

Those days have made possible the three golf courses that Canadians invariably find to their liking. They with being good for the complexion, which have been the scene of many a stirring tennis battle of national and international import. From those dusty but nonetheless fecund pages of history have come the two hundred and eighty miles of bridge trails that cross and recross the 7200 acre estate of The Greenbrier. From the auspicious life of that period a hundred years ago have developed such things as the United States Open Tennis Championship wherein the world's greatest professional players compete for the title of world champion.



A TOAST TO THE PRESENT given by a shadow of the past. Two pretty young ladies attired in the graceful cowl of long ago drink a toast in sulphur water to the beauty and charm of White Sulphur Springs to mark its 160th birthday this year.

—Photo courtesy White Sulphur News Bureau.



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# ABOUT FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

"THE yellow orchid why discuss, when you can eat asparagus?" demands a poet who will probably never be Laureate, but has this family's respect for his homey ideas.

All sorts of things have conspired to make this an exceptional season for asparagus. Fine growing weather and reduced prices make a commodity popular, and asparagus has benefited by both.

It is a vegetable that has been highly esteemed for centuries. Besides its attractions for the palate it is credited with being good for the complexion, for sciatica, and for its virtue in quieting the nerves. No one who loves it holds against it the fact that left to itself it produces that horrible frowzy fern that unwise florists manage to crowd into every other box of flowers that they pack, thus ruining the effect, on their arrival, of the flowers you picked so carefully in the shop.

I have only once really had asparagus, an occasion I have good reason to remember. It was in the state of Virginia and I was turned loose with a curiously shaped and appallingly sharp knife and a market basket, shown a four acre field of asparagus ready for cutting, and told to go as far as I liked. Completely carried away by the idea, I cut asparagus for over an hour, staggering back with my load and a terrific headache. The asparagus was sent out to be cooked and I was put to bed with sunstroke. So much for gourmandising.

AS YOU know without reference to these wandering remarks, asparagus should be eaten the day it is cut. In buying it look at the stalks, if they are split part way across the ends leave it alone, it is old. In preparing it for boiling, scrape the stalks, working downwards from the head, tie them in bundles, even off the stalk ends and stand the bundles in cold water for half an hour before cooking. A lump of sugar in the boiling water is an improvement. After that the way you drain it when it is cooked till it's tender is between you and your conscience. I will only remark that no amateur cook ever drained it dry enough. It is one of the few achievements I grant to professional cooking in hotels and clubs over cooking in the home. They do get their asparagus tender, green, and dry.

## ASPARAGUS SOUP FOR A PARTY

Shave and trim about 4 bundles of asparagus. Discard all the hard ends, cut off the tips and put them aside, and cut the rest into short pieces. Cook these last gently in a very little water till they are tender, then rub them through a sieve.

Put the purée into a pan with the water in which the pieces were cooked, and 1½ pints of white stock—strained, timed chicken soup is very good if you have no stock on hand—or use chicken soup cubes diluted. Add 2 or 3 little "bouquets" of spinach with the harsher leaves removed. These to give it color. Simmer for 15 minutes and put through the sieve again.

Reheat, and add ½ a cup of cream into which the yolks of 2 eggs have been beaten. Season well with salt, pepper and a speck of sugar. Add the tips, which you have cooked separately in salted water and serve at once with melted butter.

Asparagus in aspic makes a very pleasant luncheon salad. It is simply made thus:

## JELLIED ASPARAGUS

Scrape and trim a good sized bunch of asparagus. Boil it gently till it pierces easily with a fork but has not yet gone limp. Soak ½ a tablespoon of gelatine in ¼ cup of cold water till it is soft. Heat one tin of consommé, add 1 tablespoon lemon juice, salt and pepper in generous quantities. Stir in the gelatine and see that it dissolves. Set aside to cool in a ring mould, wet with cold water. Slice 2 hard-boiled eggs. Dispose these around the sides or at the bottom of the mould. Set the asparagus in tidily and chill in the ice box for five or six hours. Serve with mayonnaise.

I was interested to discover that a good luncheon dish or entrée recipe



ATTENDED BY GUESTS coming from many points in Canada, the marriage of Eleanor Moira, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Bradley, and Mr. John White Hughes Bassett, only son of Mr. and Mrs. John Bassett of Montreal, took place recently at St. Mark's Chapel, Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Que. From left to right in the photograph: Mr. Kenneth Johnson and Mr. Dan Doheny of Montreal; Mr. William Bradley of Quebec, brother of the bride; Miss Betty Bassett of Montreal, sister of the bridegroom; the bride and groom, Mr. and Mrs. John Bassett, Jr.; Mr. John Baillie of Montreal, best man; Mrs. William Mitchell of Montreal, matron-of-honor; Miss Frederica Bradley, sister of the bride; Mr. Kenneth Paton and Mr. John Drew of Sherbrooke.

—Photograph by Associated Screen News Limited.

involving asparagus and included in one of the best selling modern cook-books on this continent is only a 1787 favorite with simplified spelling. Here is my own version:

## ASPARAGUS IN FRENCH ROLLS

Cut the top crust off small French rolls and take out all their soft centres. Fry the remaining shells in deep hot fat, preferably butter, until they are crisp and brown. Drain them on soft paper. Scrape, trim and cut asparagus into small pieces and boil till tender. Drain and reheat in a rich cream sauce. Fill the shells with the mixture, decorate with some of the tips you have saved when drained, and serve at once and very hot. The ancient recipe recommends saving the pieces you cut from the tops of the rolls, piercing holes in these, inserting an upright tip in each hole, making the asparagus look as though it were growing, when you replace the "lids." Well, you may like to see asparagus growing as much as that. Me, I just remember that large field and my sunstroke, and call it a day when I have filled the fried roll shells.

## ASPARAGUS WITH MUSHROOMS

Wash and strain 1 lb. of mushrooms. Slice the tops and cook them in bacon dripping or butter (bacon dripping's best) for about 5 minutes. Clean and cut the asparagus into 2 inch pieces and boil till tender. Make a rich white sauce with butter, flour, milk, salt, pepper and 1 tablespoon of chopped chives. Slice 2 hard-boiled eggs. Add eggs, mushrooms and asparagus. Reheat and serve with toast-points round the dish for luncheon or as an entrée.

You must know that the best sauce to serve with asparagus are five in number.

- (1) The best fresh butter, clarified and slightly browned.
- (2) The above with the addition of fine bread crumbs browned into it.
- (3) Normandy Sauce.
- (4) Hollandaise Sauce.
- (5) Supreme Sauce.

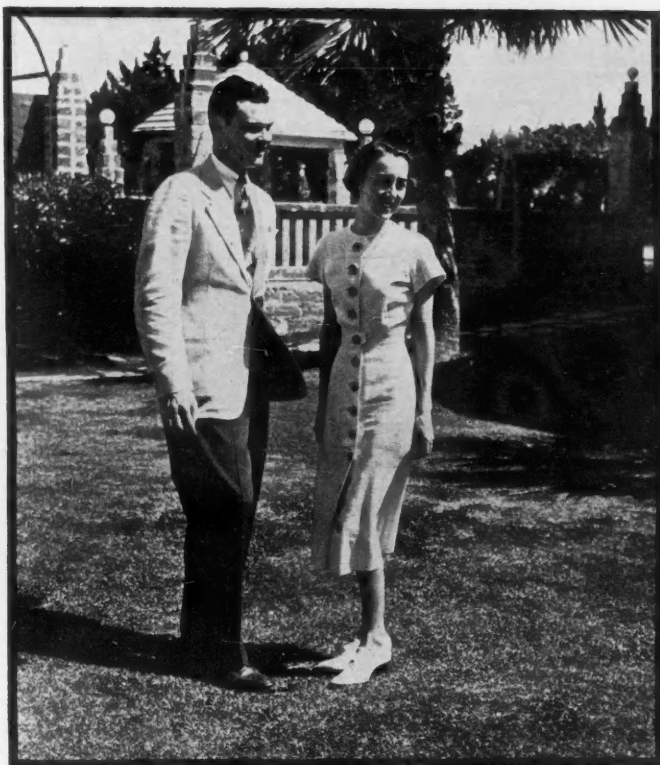
Clarifying butter is done by letting butter melt gently in a saucepan, and when a scum rises to the top and sediment falls to the bottom, pouring the butter very carefully through muslin

into the jar you propose to keep it in. Normandy sauce is simply equal quantities of good fresh butter and cream heated together but not allowed to boil. A little lemon juice is added just before serving.

Hollandaise sauce I do not have to describe again, do I? (Don't let it get really hot anyhow!)

Supreme sauce is a mixture of chicken stock and cream, thickened with the beaten yolk of an egg, cooked in a double boiler over barely simmering water. Small pieces of butter and a little lemon juice and seasonings are added last and the affair served immediately.

Dear asparagus!



MR. AND MRS. GORDON KERNAHAN of Toronto, under smiling skies at Belmont Manor, Bermuda, where they have been spending their honeymoon. Mrs. Kernahan is the former Kathryn Kinnear, daughter of Mr. Thomas H. Kinnear and the late Mrs. Kinnear of Toronto.

*In Flowers it's Fragrance  
In TEA it's Flavour*

# 'SALADA' TEA

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& MARY LIVINGSTONE  
SHOW THE COOK  
A LITTLE MAGIC!

OPEN THIS LITTLE TIN, LUCINDA, AND MAKE US SOME FRESH FRUIT ICE CREAM!

IT'S DE HEAT! PORE LI'L LAMB... SHE DONE GONE CRAZY!

DON'T BE TOO SURE SHE'S CRAZY, LUCINDA! READ WHAT IT SAYS ON THE TIN

THAT'S RIGHT! NOW OPEN THE TIN AND YOU'LL FIND THE MAKINGS—FRESH FRUIT INCLUDED!

YASSUH, MISTAH BENNY... IT SHO SAYS JELL-O!

LAWDY! LEMME OUT O' HERE... THEYS BOTH GONE CRAZY

WAIT A MINUTE, LUCINDA, YOU DON'T UNDERSTAND!

I'VE GOT TO RUN ALONG, JACK. YOU SHOW HER HOW IT WORKS

LOOK... IT'S JELL-O'S NEW LIQUID FREEZING MIX WITH FRESH FRUIT RIGHT IN IT!

LOOK AT DAT! SHO LOOKS GOOD!

NOW ADD ½ CUP OF MILK AND A CUP OF CREAM, WHIPPED... MIX AND PUT INTO THE AUTOMATIC REFRIGERATOR

AH DEGLADE! WHAT'L DEM JELL-O FOLKS THINK OF NEXT?

THERE! NOW IN HALF AN HOUR YOU STIR IT JUST ONCE... AND THAT'S ALL THERE IS TO IT!

SURE LUCKY TO HAVE SUCH DELICIOUS ICE CREAM AND SO LITTLE BOTHER!

UM-M-M... YES! WHO'S CRAZY NOW, LUCINDA?

AH IS, MISS MARY... CRAZY ABOUT DAT ICE CREAM!

IF DAT TASTES AS GOOD AS IT LOOKS, I'VE GLAD YOU FOLKS WENT CRAZY!

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AT ALL GROCERS

J118



THE FORMER MISS GERTRUDE GENEVA NORMAN, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Thomson Hugh Norman, whose marriage to Mr. John Alexander Wilson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Wilson of Peterborough, Ont., took place at Toronto recently.

—Photograph by J. Kennedy.



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Larvex is economical too. One suit of clothes costs less than 19c to mothproof when Larvex is bought by the gallon.

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**Don't LET THIS HAPPEN IN YOUR HOME**

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Alka-Seltzer gives relief in TWO ways—its analgesic properties promptly relieve the pain and because it is one of the best alkalis known, it helps correct the excess acid condition so often associated with common ailments. Sold by all druggists in 30c and 60c packages.

**BE WISE-ALKALIZE WITH Alka-Seltzer**



## SOCIAL WORLD

BY BERNICE COFFEY

THE spring meet of the Ontario Jockey Club got off to a splendid start at the opening on Saturday, May 21. Stands and fences were dazzling white against velvety green lawns, and the long line of poplars against the blue of the lake serving as a backdrop for the beautifully dressed throngs on the Members' lawn gave the occasion the effect of a vast and lavishly mounted stage production.

The arrival of his Excellency the Governor-General took place before the running of the King's Plate, with a colorful escort supplied by the Governor-General's Horse Guards, composed of 16 all ranks, commanded by Lieut. W. M. Cleland with Lieut. W. M. Oxley as second-in-command. His Excellency was met by the President, Mr. Albert E. Dymont, and the Directors of the Club. Those in the vice-regal party included Mr. A. S. Redfern, his Excellency's aide, Captain G. P. Campbell-Preston and Lieutenant R. Scott, R.N., Mrs. A. S. Redfern, Miss Grenville, cousin of her Excellency, Lady Tweedsmuir.

CARDS of invitation have been sent by the President, Principal and Governors of Havergal College, to a party for the grandchildren of Havergal Old Girls to take place on Friday, June 3; to the school service at St. Paul's on June 5, the Junior School prize-giving at the college on June 9, and the Senior School prize-giving on June 10.

THE annual garden party and bridge of the Lyceum Women's Art Association of Canada, will take place on the afternoon of Tuesday, June 14.

USUALLY a broad, secluded thoroughfare lined with towering trees, Devonshire Place becomes a scene of carnival gaiety during the three days and evenings of the year when the Occupational Therapy "Street Fair" takes place there. Strolling with the throng between vividly decorated booths and stalls which offer anything from a choice of books to opportunity to try your luck at a "Cocoanut Shy," one finds familiar faces everywhere. The "barker" so loudly and urgently crying the attractions of one of the booths may be a prominent member of the financial world; a debutante puts mustard on your hot-dog with an expert hand; and you find yourself buying a "lucky number" from a member of the Junior League. All Toronto society either takes part in the "Fair" or comes to attend it. It's all great fun, and for a good cause and takes place on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, June 2, 3, and 4.

This year the Fair covers even more space than last to accommodate such new attractions as a miniature steam engine and train to give the children an exciting journey, ponies for them to ride, a Ship Cafe, a golf demonstration every evening by professionals from Toronto's most prominent clubs, a beautiful garden, an outdoor theatre where animated cartoon talks will be shown and an open air auditorium where a Chinese Dragon dance will take place on Friday evening.

The list of patrons and patronesses is headed by her Excellency the Lady Tweedsmuir, and includes: His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Albert Matthews, Premier and Mrs. Mitchell F. Hepburn, his Worship the Mayor of Toronto and Mrs. Ralph Day, Sir William Mulock, Hon. and Reverend H. H. Cody and Mrs. Cody, Provost and Mrs. Cosgrave, Dr. and Mrs. B. T. McGhie, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Dunlop, Dr. and Mrs. Goldwin W. Howland, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Primrose, Dr. Robert G. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Dr. Jabez H. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. George Brindley, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Gallie, Mrs. D. A. Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. Harold J. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ross Gooderham, Dr. and Mrs. D. E. Robertson, Dr. Edna Guest, Mr. T. A. Reed, Dr. and Mrs. Cameron Warren, Lady Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Marshall.

Mrs. Gordon Conant will officially open the "Street Fair" together with Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Cody. Presenting the Lucky Spot prizes at the dance on successive evenings, will be: Lady Kemp, Mrs. George Drew, and Lady MacMillan.

Executive and general conveners are: Mrs. Mortimer Lyon, Mrs. C. H. Hair, Mrs. Justin Robinson, Mrs. E. E. Palmer, Mrs. Millar Lash, Mrs. H. C. Barker, Mrs. John Lash, Mrs. E. H. Senior, Mrs. F. K. Morrow, Mrs. J. Y. Murdoch, Mrs. J. Atkinson, Mrs. Roy Kellock, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Dill, Mr. H. H. Loosemore, Miss Isabel Pep-



MISS ANNE ADELAIDE (NAN) RICHARDSON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carleton Scott Richardson of Toronto. Her marriage to Mr. John Eugene MacNeil will take place shortly at her parent's estate near Aurora, Ont.

—Photograph by Pringle and Booth.

pal, Mrs. R. G. O. Thomson, Mr. G. E. Bunting, Mrs. Victor Tyrrell, Miss E. Traill.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Seagram, and Miss Carol Scott are in charge of games, and among the conveners of the various games are: Mrs. Eric Johnson, Mrs. G. E. Reynolds, Mrs. Howard Douglas, Mrs. P. MacRae, Mrs. Allan Sanderson, Mrs. Jimmie Worts, Mrs. Robert Hague, Mrs. E. J. Grand, Miss Eileen Marks, Mrs. P. H. Mitchell, Mr. Jim Peters, Mrs. J. W. Wood, Miss Mona Morrow, Mrs. Clifford Beatty, Miss Barbara Band, Miss Barbara Phillips, Miss Mary Scripture, Miss Mabel Coulson, Mrs. J. Gilchrist, Mrs. Raymond Pouncy, Mrs. Harry

Phipps, Mrs. F. H. Boone, Mrs. G. E. Reynolds, Miss Margaret Coram, Miss Ada MacKenzie, Miss Helen Reid, Miss L. Ireland, Mrs. Douglas Hallam, Mrs. C. H. Hair, Mrs. Bryce, Mrs. R. Y. Murdoch, Miss Euphemia Walker, Miss Elizabeth Walker, Mrs. R. M. Fowler, Mrs. Jack Willoughby Jr., Miss Jane Lumbers, Mrs. Cyril Stewart, Mrs. Jack Eason, Miss Nora Carter, Mrs. Bert Airth, Mrs. John R. Rea, Mrs. W. C. Douglas, Mrs. George Gow, Mrs. George Kingston, Mrs. James Taylor, Mrs. Justin Robinson, Mrs. Torrence Beardmore, Mrs. Frank Hodgson, Miss Louise Beatty, Mrs. J. A. Armstrong, Mrs. Frank Trethewey, Mrs. Justin Cork, Mrs. D. C. Carlisle, Mrs. John Richardson, Mrs. John Stirrett, Miss Joan Alley, Mrs. Chester Hamilton, Miss Maud Stockwell, Mrs. Vance C. Smith, Miss Dorothy Hogg, Mrs. Hugh Sutherland, Miss Eleanor Henderson, Mrs. R. L. Kellock, Mrs. J. Atkinson, Mrs. Paul Matthews, Mrs. R. J. Dilworth, Mrs. Ernest Ely, Mrs. James

McKechnie, Mrs. William H. Scott, Mrs. Guy Dymond, Mrs. L. C. Russell.

AMONG those attending the dancing recital and fashion show of Miss Mary McParland's pupils, on Saturday, May 28, at the King Edward Hotel, are: Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Balfour, Mrs. George Cameron, Mrs. Albert Gooderham, Miss Mary Frances Gooderham, Mrs. Alexander Laird, Mr. and Mrs. John Tory, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mitchell, Miss Clara May Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Gilmour, Miss Jane Lumbers, the Misses Nancy and Ella Northgrave, and many others.

### TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. Lacey Amy of Toronto who spent the winter in Florida, have sailed on the Georgic for Europe. They will be abroad until July.

Mrs. J. F. Crowdy of Ottawa will sail on June 3 to spend the summer with her son-in-law and daughter,

Hon. Kenneth and Mrs. Weir, in Scotland. Mrs. E. L. Sherwood will accompany Mrs. Crowdy and will return to Ottawa in six weeks.

Mr. Guy Drummond of Montreal has sailed by the Duchess of Bedford to spend the summer abroad.

Mrs. H. G. Whiteside, mother of Mrs. Albert Matthews, has returned to Lindsay after a visit to Toronto where she was the guest of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Matthews.

## Announcement

### ENGAGEMENTS

Miss Julia Conrad (Judy), only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. James Cundick, to Mr. Bruce Campbell McBurney, K.C., son of Mr. Fred Campbell, McBurney, K.C., and Mrs. McBurney of Niagara Falls, Ont. The marriage will take place quietly June eleventh.



**Thoroughbreds**

SASHA MAHMUD MOHAMMID—to his friends he's SASHA—is a 7 year old solid mahogany red Irish Setter sired by a long line of champions. As a puppy he took prizes, but his "feathers" are such a thing of beauty that his mistress will no longer allow him to be trimmed for show purposes.

SASHA loves a walk, but respects traffic by waiting for the green light at intersections. When he goes for a drive, he prefers the fresh air and visibility of the rumble seat!

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DR. AGNES HELEN TOPPING of Toronto, whose forthcoming marriage to Mr. Remington White will take place at Toronto, June 4.

—Photograph by Violet Keene.





## As One Woman to Another

There's many a woman whose smooth, unblemished skin is the envy and admiration of her less fortunate friends who could share her beauty secrets in this manner. "Try the Hiscott Institute, my dear. Just see what wonders they did for my skin. I had far more of those ugly bristly hairs than you have—and now there's not a trace of them. How did they do it? By Electrolysis. It was painless and left not a trace of scar." Call Ad. 9652 for a consultation on this problem or

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## DRESSING TABLE

BY ISABEL MORGAN

IN CERTAIN years when Mother Nature chooses to perform some of her very special magic over the sun-ripened grapes in the vineyards of France, the superb qualities of the vintage of that season bring to the world's connoisseurs a glorious wine that is reverently treasured for years to come. This feat of nature in a beneficent mood also is shared by the flowers from which fine perfumes are extracted; for these too have their "vintage years"—some disappointing, some medium good and now and then one of those rare years that reaches a new high peak of quality. When this happens the crop is speedily bought up by the makers of those perfumes that are as famous in their milieu as are the fine wines in theirs. The priceless extract of the yield of blossoms is stored away and from it comes those exquisite perfumes so prized by the truly discriminating.

As in wines, flowers which produce the loveliest perfumes thrive only in certain parts of the world where the vagaries of climate or qualities in the soil combine to produce an unrivalled richness of scent. Bulgaria, for instance, produces a matchless rose extract. The most beautiful roses any-

where in the world are in California, we are told, but are scentless.

The "smelling scents" of the who loves and uses perfume at all times not only enables her to appreciate it as an addition to her personal charm but for the pleasure she receives from its subtle fragrance. Many connoisseurs of perfume like to vary their perfume with the occasion, the mood, or the season. With furs, for instance, a fuller-bodied, heavier perfume is completely in the mood; summer organdy frocks are attuned to floral bouquet or single *odeurs*. Change your perfume as often as you do your frock, and you will find greater pleasure in it.

THOSE who like a lighter version of their favorite perfume, especially in the summer months, usually can find it duplicated in a lighter, more diluted form that is being put out by many perfume makers. These are designed for use directly on the skin and can be used in a much more free-handed manner than the concentrated perfume as, of course, they come in larger quantities and are comparatively inexpensive.

Exquisitely refreshing when used in warm weather they leave the skin evasively scented. These light fragrances of familiar perfumes are most successful when used directly on the skin. Sprayed on the hair they lend it a delicately subtle scent. And as a hurried refreshing "pick-up" treatment when travelling they can substitute admirably for the shower one misses when on a long journey. For those spending long days in a hospital, we have found them to be an even more



FOR THE HANDBAG—a new purse size bottle of Yardley's English lavender perfume with a cap arrangement to prevent spilling.

welcome gift than flowers. Their light fragrance commends them for wide use by the younger girls whose mamma's object to their using perfume.

Among the many perfumes companioned by lighter versions are those of Lenthéric, who have made available in this form such well-known *odeurs* as their Tweed, Shanghai, Gardenia and Miracle. They call it their *Bouquet*, and have it in either the single bottles or in attractive boxes containing on a stand bottles offering a choice of three.

Among others, Houbigant has just placed on the market what they call an *eau florale concentrée* of such perfumes as Presence, Bois Dormant, Quelques Fleurs, and their "Garden of Flowers" scents—Magnolia, Honey-suckle, Verbena, Gardenia, Sweet Pea. They are inexpensive and in the gift box are accompanied by an atomizer with a lamp-wick arrangement which replaces the usual metal or glass tube. They also have a new group of lipsticks among which is a true red ruby tone—a soft luscious shade—and a natural which changes to the true blood tone when applied to the lips.

YARDLEY'S have put their English Lavender perfume in a new purse bottle that will be welcomed by those who delight in this gay, provocative perfume. It is a smooth, flat bottle with the lavender sellers pictured on the label, and has a "spill-proof" screw cap that ensures against the disaster of an escaping flood of perfume in the handbag. The younger generation displays a real enthusiasm for this traditional perfume. It is cool enough for sports, grand for summer city life and enchanting on the dance floor. Light and fresh, it has lasted in undiminished popularity for almost two hundred years. In its new container it costs little more than a half dollar.

### WINNIPEG

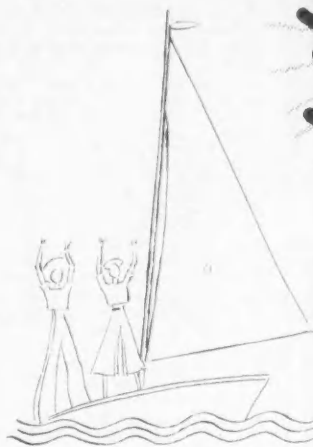
THE Dominion Drama League Festival has been the centre of interest during the past week and the Walker Theatre has been packed with interested audiences. Opening night was honored by the presence of his Excellency the Governor-General who first dined with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Tupper at Government House. Their guests included Mr. A. S. Redfern, secretary to his Excellency; Lieutenant R. Scott, A.D.C.; Captain G. P. Campbell-Preston, A.D.C.; Hon. John Buchan, Sir Charles and Lady Tupper, Col. and Mrs. H. F. Osler, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. McTavish, Mrs. C. V. Alloway, Miss Audrey Fisher, Miss Katie Tupper, Miss Edith Tupper, Mr. Barrett H. Clark and Col. A. C. Osborne.

Following the performance his Excellency attended Mr. and Mrs. W. L. McTavish's supper at Manitoba Club. The following day Mr. and Mrs. Harold Atkins entertained at a buffet luncheon for out-of-town guests and heads of the various committees of the Drama Festival when his Excellency honored Mr. and Mrs. Atkins by attending.

There have been dinner parties galore this week and supper parties following each evening's performance. Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Osler entertained Saturday night at a buffet supper in honor of the performers. The members of the Junior League

For Women  
the Summer

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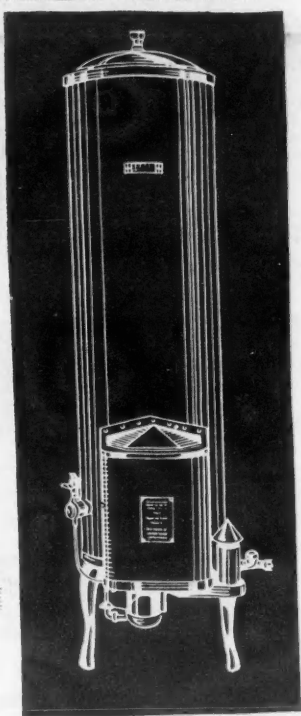
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entertained at the tea hour in the Green room of the Walker Theatre one afternoon in honor of the Drama League players. Mrs. Peter Curry received the guests and had with her Mrs. C. E. McPherson, the Chairman of the Billeting Committee for the Festival, Mrs. Ernest Moncrieff and Mrs. Ian Main. Mrs. Karl Wintemute and Mrs. Kenneth G. Southam presided over the teasups, and assistants included—the Misses Peggy Murphy, Rosemary McWilliams, Ruth Thomson, Phyllis Deaver and Mrs. J. S. Martin.

Mrs. Porteous and Miss Frances Porteous of Montreal were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Glassco for a few days when several informal parties were given in their honor. Mrs. S. Melville Webb entertained at the tea hour the day they were leaving for the east. Lady Robertson of London, England, has also been

a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Glassco recently.

Mrs. J. B. Coyne was a dinner hostess entertaining in honor of Major and Mrs. Fred Ney of London, England.

Mrs. Henry A. H. Baker and Mrs. Archie W. Hunt have returned from Minneapolis where they have been visiting for the past week.

Mrs. H. R. Hammond of Victoria, B.C. is at present visiting in Ottawa en route home from England and will later visit relatives here before returning to the Coast.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Holden announce the engagement of their second daughter, Elizabeth, to Mr. E. Whitney Bugey of Fort Frances, Ont., youngest son of Mrs. Bugey of Winnipeg and the late Mr. F. W. Bugey, formerly of Rivers, Man. The wedding will take place quietly on June 8th.



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—London Letter

## BAD NUDES FROM GLASGOW

London, May 9.

THERE is one respect in which the Empire Exhibition at Glasgow is bound to be a success. It is bound to make money. Glasgow has an unbroken record in such matters. Several exhibitions on a large scale have been held there since the original one back in 1865, and every single one of them has shown a profit. No other city in the world can make such a claim. But then possibly no other city in the world—with the possible exception of Aberdeen—squeezes the bawbees quite so hard before it lets them go.

Whether or not the present Empire Exhibition will prove to be profitable—and there is every indication that it will—it is certainly going to be very pure. There were three large nude statues in front of the National Fitness Pavilion. The idea was, I suppose, to show the girls what could be done if they really set about slimming and suppling and all the rest of it in the right spirit.

Well, the statues are still there, but only while the Exhibition authorities look around for some other site for them—some nice dark cellar, where no one will see them. In the meantime, they are covered with silk curtains. Sure, all over! No fig-leaves for Glasgow! No floating ends of drapery that flutter down miraculously to the exactly right spot. They couldn't have the people of Glasgow hanging about all day waiting for a strong gust of wind.

And, of course, the Exhibition will not be open on Sunday. Efforts were made to get the authorities to change their mind, but they have flatly refused. Not even the thought of all that money getting away from them could make them ease the stern traditions of the Scotch Sabbath. But what could you expect of men who won't even play golf on Sunday? But then, I suppose, it depends on how seriously you take your golf, and what kind of language you use in moments of stress. Perhaps they're right. They probably know what sort of prayers go up out of bunkers around Glasgow.

PRIVATE Member's Bills are having a pretty good run of it in the present Parliament. There was Mr. A. P. Herbert's Marriage Bill, and the Civil Aviation Bill of the persistent Mr. Perkins, and now there is the Hire-Purchase Bill of Miss Ellen Wilkinson, which has just got tri-umphantly through its Third Reading, and so is in a fair way to become the law of the land.

The triumph is all Miss Wilkinson's. The Bill is entirely her baby—or perhaps, in view of her single condition, it would be nicer to say, her pigeon. She has taken full responsibility for it from the very start, and its final passage through the House is regarded as a great personal victory. Even her stoutest political opponents rushed across the floor to shake her hand and congratulate her—which is the sort of charming and sporting gesture they know how and when to make in the House of Commons.

The Bill is a highly controversial one, and met with a lot of bitter opposition. Huge commercial interests were involved. They saw, or thought they saw, their profits being diminished by this effort to protect the humbler and more ignorant sort of purchaser from the rapacity of unscrupulous agents and companies. And admittedly it is difficult to protect well-meaning ignorance and poverty, without making the way easier for the petty crook, out to get something for nothing—or as nearly nothing as he or she can manage.

But "Wee Ellen"—she is a tiny woman with red hair—was equal to all attacks and emergencies. She displayed in full the eloquence and fiery energy for which she is famous. But she displayed also a patience which must have surprised even her friends, for she is not at all a patient sort of person. And, what is more important still, she showed that she knew when to compromise, and how to keep her concessions as small as possible, without endangering the passage of the Bill.

Altogether, a first-class parliamentary performance, for which a great many poor families the country over must now be gratefully singing her praises.

ONLY the other day Sir John Simon, in introducing his new Budget, spoke of the efforts that would be made to deal with the "one-man" company, and to prevent such an arrangement being used to evade taxes. The still more recent death of the Duke of Devonshire is a reminder that he was one of a dozen or so prominent noblemen who turned their estates into companies. His was known as "The Chatsworth Estate, Limited," and, if not exactly a "one-man" company, was certainly a "one-family" business. Furthermore, he is said to have handed over most of his share of the company to his son several years ago. The death duties will thus be almost negligible.

And yet the Devonshire dukedom is known to be one of the wealthiest in the country. Its lands cover more than 180,000 acres, and include important mineral deposits in Lancashire and Derbyshire. The rents from the estates total about £170,000 a year. There are, in addition, important business interests. The Duke was, in fact, a multi-millionaire—in sterling. If anyone could afford to pay taxes in full, you might think he certainly could. Well, he didn't. Like most other people, he paid as little as he could.

Not for a moment am I suggesting that the late Duke was anything but an intensely patriotic Englishman, with a very high sense of public duty. His record is there to prove it. But he was also the custodian of a great inheritance, and he knew how utterly crushing could be the burden of succession duties and taxation. When in 1919 he sold historic Devonshire House in Piccadilly—



AT THE EMPIRE EXHIBITION. A strikingly effective picture of the front of the United Kingdom Building which ornaments Glasgow's big Fair.

now a block of flats—he said that the sale was made necessary by the heavy financial responsibilities that rested on him and his estate. He was a sound man of business, and he sold while the selling was good.

It is estimated that three quick successions, as have happened more than once in the recent annals of the peerage, can almost wipe out a great estate—or at least cripple it for generations. No wonder the holders of such estates adopt what methods they can to save them! Who is to blame them?

RECENTLY when the King and Queen visited Scotland in connection with the opening of the Glasgow Exhibition, they inspected a number of timber houses on a housing estate in Lanarkshire. They are said to have been much impressed by the comfort and attractiveness of the dwellings; and the interest they displayed has served the useful purpose of drawing public attention to this type of construction. Even the august Times has had an editorial on the subject.

Like a good many other Canadians probably, I have often wondered why more use is not made of wood in the building of houses in this country. Such houses are cheap, they are durable, if properly looked after, they are pleasant to live in, cool in summer and warm in winter, and they can be made very attractive. A further advantage in a country where re-housing is still a pressing national need, they can be erected quickly, and they admit of production on a large scale—thus helping to offset the tyranny of the brick-

laying and other building-trade unions.

The real objection to wooden houses, I suppose, is simply the national passion for solidity. The average Englishman regards a wooden house as a temporary and jimcrack affair hardly better than a tent. He doesn't feel that he has a house at all, unless it is built of brick. And so the horrid little red boxes go on bursting out all over the country like some sort of contagious rash.

It may be that this experiment in Scotland, where a plentiful supply of new houses is more badly needed than almost anywhere else, will serve to show that wood has a great deal to be said for it as a building material. And not merely in the form of immense oak beams, or half-timbered Tudor fronts, as is the English way, but even in the despised soft woods which are used so successfully in other lands. It would be a good thing for the poor people who are waiting patiently for houses. It might also be a good thing for the Canadian timber-trade—in which I feel a natural, but entirely unselfish interest.

### TRAVELERS

Mrs. E. F. Garrow, of Toronto, is spending two weeks in Montreal the guest of Mrs. W. de M. Marler.

General and Mrs. D. M. Hogarth of Toronto, and their children, will leave on June 23 for their summer house, "Mardon Lodge," in Barrie, Ont.

Mrs. Guy McFarlane has returned to Ottawa from Bermuda, where she has been spending a few weeks with her parents.

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# SATURDAY NIGHT

BUSINESS

FINANCE

GOLD & DROSS

INSURANCE

THE MARKET

Safety for  
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 28, 1938

P. M. Richards,  
Financial Editor

## 'MUDDLING THROUGH' A FAILURE

Return to Prosperity Demands Bolder Course—Hope of Recovery Lies in Individual Freedom and Enterprise

BY ALBERT C. WAKEMAN

REFORM of capitalism is the slogan of today in America, but to the most casual observer it is obvious that this program leaves much to be desired in the way of practical results. Perhaps we have had too much reform. Perhaps we have not yet had enough. Possibly the reform has not been of the right kind. But in any event, the changes still leave us far from prosperity.

What is really wrong with our economic system? This question has been asked thousands of times, and answered in nearly as many different ways. In a time of trial, there is much searching of heart and mind, and probing into things which in normal times are taken "as read." And when this time of trial lasts for about seven years, with a brief intermission which we choose to call recovery, the criticisms are bound to grow acute. Even those few who have escaped the ills of depression see the distress around them. And so everyone is willing to ask, "What is wrong?"

We will not be so bold as to give our particular answer. Nor will we attempt to summarize all the answers, for they are legion. But we may with interest and possible profit trace a common vein which runs through most of them, and try to see if this covers enough ground to form the basis for estimating the future.

FIRST of all it is obvious that the existing system is blamed for some things which are not the fault of it in particular; that is, they would and actually do occur under any economic plan. The uneven distribution of wealth and income is an illustration. You can have democracy, or autocracy, or oligarchy, but you never get equality in the strict economic sense. State socialism turns the instruments of production over to the government; but it demands savings which, due to unequal ability to save, bring inequality of wealth. By attempting to pay workers according to what they produce, socialism admits of further wide variations in income. Communism aims at equality of income, but it has never existed except as a destructive theory. Attempts to establish it have led immediately to some more practicable form, usually dictatorship.

Thus we have to accept inequality as a basic thing. It has not even been practicable to establish

equality of opportunity. A great leader of France said that every soldier carried a field marshal's baton in his knapsack; but it is only the trained officer who has a chance of rising to that rank. Biblical writings affirm that the poor will always be with us, while to him that hath shall be given. Our system of private property and individual initiative makes the rise of an individual from poverty to wealth at least possible, while through industry and thrift such a change in the fortunes of a family over two or three generations is highly probable. It is doubtful if any other plan provides so much opportunity. The feudal system, the castes of India, and several other of the world's greatest examples, practically condemned a man to live and die in the status to which he was born. To provide mobility, for a rise in fortune through industry and ability, and for a decline through idleness and error, is a feature which should not be scorned.

MANY critics who admit this and other basic points, find fault with our system because of its recurring cycles of boom and depression. Even some of the professional economists seek for ways to "level off" the economic trend. Superficially, that might be an improvement, but there is just as much reason to believe it to be "agin' nature" and capable of bringing fresh troubles. Nature varies, in the seasons, in the weather, and even in our health. Why, then, expect economic affairs to follow a straight and narrow path. The great invention of air-conditioning is found to have this weakness—that it detracts from the ability of the human system to adapt itself to changing temperatures, so that it might, if overdone, be a menace rather than a benefit. We might similarly weaken our economic life so that it could not cope with new conditions which arise from time to time through wars, famines, and other non-cyclical causes. The business cycle may be a feature of capitalism, but is not necessarily confined to it; and there are merits as well as evils in its workings. Fluctuations might be much more extreme under a planned economy.

Of what might be termed the real and admitted faults of our economic system, at least as it is now

(Continued on Page 23)



"It's only a crack in the wall, but it looked so good I had a frame put around it."

## A STABLE FRANC

New Rate Justified—Change Sustains French Economy

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

IN THE modern world there are two sorts of currencies, the fixed and the free. Those of the former type are fixed because the authorities dare not let them find a true economic level in the world exchange "markets;" notable specimens are the mark and the lira.

Among the latter type none has had so unsteady a passage in recent years as the franc. M. Daladier assumed office when the franc hovered around 160. It soon became evident that the early promise of his advent could not be fulfilled, and when the rate went out to near 170 it was on the report that new Tripartite talks were in progress with the object of allowing a further substantial devaluation of the French currency.

In a broadcast speech the Prime Minister gave the whole truth; that the economy was hard hit, that legitimate profits were tending to disappear, that unemployment was mounting, that production was shamefully low, and that the Treasury was in bad case. Therefore the franc was to be devalued.

THE actual official fixing put the currency at 179 to the £ and this move has clearly been made with the full consent and co-operation of London and Washington, the other main signatories to the Tripartite Agreement. Against the background which M. Daladier presented, the new rate, though it values the franc cheaper than any independent and responsible observer would, is justified. Some of the implications, on this assumption, deserve examination.

It seems reasonably certain that money will now flow into the coffers of the French Treasury at a rate commensurate with that at which it flowed out during the recent troubles. This may mean, *inter alia*, that the substantial loan which France was rumored to be attempting to raise in London will no longer be necessary, and here may be one reason why Anglo-French co-operation has been so complete on this matter—though the City, as a matter of fact, would have been glad at the time of the Anglo-French talks to help the French government with a loan.

The flow of funds will mean that the French exchange control will be able to play its full part in sustaining the Tripartite Agreement, although for some time it is likely to be more active in selling francs against dollars and sterling than in defending the rate.

The position of sterling in these circumstances must become somewhat more difficult, for, like the dollar, its strength in the past year or so has been largely fortuitous, resting partly upon an influx of money from a fearful France. The reversal of this movement may conceivably involve a more or less serious diminution in the resources of the two

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(Continued on Page 24)

## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY TREND of stock prices and business, under Dow's Theory, turned upward in the summer of 1932. During the course of the recovery movement, there have been three setbacks, or corrections, the last of which, more substantial than the two preceding, got under way in March, 1937. Like the other two, there is no present reason to assume that the last setback, while more prolonged and severe, is other than an interruption, to be followed, in due course, by the attainment of new high levels for the entire movement from 1932.

THE INTERMEDIATE TREND of stock prices was signalled as downward on April 7, 1937. The down-movement has carried, to date, to March 31, 1938. Reversal of this trend to an upward direction would be signalled if the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages, on early strength, decisively penetrate their rally peaks of early April.

THE PRICE MOVEMENT. On March 31, 1938, the market registered an extreme low point for the intermediate decline getting under way in March of 1938. Closing figures for the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages on March 31 were 19.00 on the rails, 98.95 on the industrials.

From the last mentioned low points there followed a rally into mid-April. This rally represented the usual technical rebound that comes in the wake of a substantial decline, such as had been registered in the first quarter of 1938. At the peaks of this technical recovery the rails, on April 9, closed at 22.75; the industrials, on April 16, at 121.00.

(Continued on Page 22)



THE attention of Canadian business is temporarily diverted from the American scene to Saskatchewan. It is evident that the trend of things in this country is liable to be affected powerfully by the results of the election in that province on June 8. If the Social Credit forces are defeated, it means that leftism generally will suffer a decisive setback and that confidence in the adherence of government to sound economic principles will be greatly strengthened. It would mean, probably, the eventual end of Aberhartism in Alberta and Saskatchewan. On the other hand, a victory for the Social Crediters on June 8, while it would be highly unlikely to bring the \$25-a-month any nearer the realm of actuality, would certainly mean new strength for the western campaign against the creditor class in this country, which latter includes everyone who has an insurance policy.

OFFHAND, in view of the ridiculous figure cut by Mr. Aberhart since his election, his failure to implement his Social Credit undertakings, and the mess he has got government and business into in his own province, it would seem that only contemptuous dismissal of his Saskatchewan candidates was to be looked for. But, unfortunately, this Saskatchewan election comes along at a moment when resentment against debts and taxes and existing economic principles is at a new high. Most votes for Social Credit

on June 8 will probably be votes against the "eastern financial interests" rather than for "social dividends". That may mean a result rather different from that which the surface facts would indicate. However, whatever happens the week after next, Aberhartism must pass from the picture before long, for the simple reason that it is economically impossible for it to survive.

AS WE have said here before, Canada's prospects for revival of recovery in the second half of this year appear to be pretty good. But it would be wise not to attach too much importance to the armament orders currently being placed in this country. There may be enough of them to provide an important stimulus to business activity and employment, but they cannot in themselves create real prosperity. They have not done so in Britain, where their volume has been very much greater than anything likely to be experienced in Canada. When Britain's building boom slumped, general trade declined, despite enormous orders for armaments of all kinds placed at just that time. What is happening in Britain seems to confirm the lesson we have already had from the United States, that government spending is of little avail when general business activity has definitely taken a downward trend. The conditions responsible for that downturn must be reversed before sustained recovery is possible.

BRITAIN is now definitely in a period of declining production and trade, with the decline proceeding rather rapidly. Contracts for new building in the first quarter of 1938 were at the lowest level for any first quarter since 1934. Textile production has slumped sharply. Despite armament orders, production of iron and steel has fallen so much that the government has restored the 33 1/3 per cent. duty on foreign pig iron removed only a year ago. The excess of imports over exports is rising.

What has caused the British recession—whether the development of an unsound economic condition at home, fright over the European political situation, or fear of unfavorable influences on British trade resulting from the U.S. slump—is a matter for debate, but it is certain that it is not a bullish factor for Canadian recovery. It should mean some lessening of consumption of Canadian products, and perhaps the placing at home of armament orders that would otherwise have come to Canada.

HOWEVER, if the mainspring of recovery is the United States, we can take comfort from the fact that very responsible opinion holds that substantial improvement is not far away, even though not immediate. Production of almost all lines has been at such low levels that previously accumulated surpluses have now been greatly reduced, and in some cases are reported to be approaching levels where increased production will be necessary. The impetus of the decline is likely to make itself felt until around midsummer, it is believed, but thereafter should be outbalanced by the pressure of low inventories and reviving demand, coupled with the effects of the government's spending program.

AFTER all—and this is a point which is often overlooked—the factors which produced the long 1929-32 decline do not exist at the present time. There has been no drastic deflation of credit such as occurred then, nor is any indicated. This decline—or at least the resistance to recovery—has been largely a psychological one, inspired by the Roosevelt Administration's evidenced lack of understanding of the requisites for an economy based on private enterprise. But Congress and the people are coming to recognize that a change in policy is essential.

## CONSUMERS AND CHAIN STORES

Purchasing Power of Canadian Public is Threatened by Discriminatory Taxation on Corporate Chain Stores

BY DALTON J. LITTLE

AS THE laws of a democracy are made by the people through their elected representatives to the various legislative bodies extant within the boundaries of the democratic state, there can be no disputing the fact that the legislation so enacted is meant to protect, and consequently benefit, all the citizens.

Laws affecting the manufacture and distribution of consumer goods have an effect for good or ill upon every citizen who is subject to them in direct ratio to the extent that commodities thereby become available to each consumer.

We refer to the citizen as the "consumer" in his relationship to the distribution of the goods which he needs for his own consumption, or physical existence. Citizen Jones, though he may be farmer, factory worker, industrialist, financier, professional man or artist, forthwith becomes Mr. Consumer when as a representative of any one of these vocations, or of any other mode of earning a livelihood, or as a dependent on others for a living he proceeds to appropriate to his personal use a unit of merchandise which he has acquired.

"Canada must protect her small business man," said J. Frank Grimes of Chicago, President of the Independent Grocers Alliance of America, when in Toronto the other day.

No one would disagree with the foregoing statement. The small business man is a consumer, and in his role as merchant he is performing the necessary public service of distributing goods to the ultimate consumer, in common with his big brother, the corporate chain store organization.

However, one cannot concur with Mr. Grimes' further contention, as reported by the press, when in reply to a question by the interviewer as to whether he deplores the great grip of mammoth stores he declared: "I shall not say so. They serve a useful purpose. If confined to one area, one city if you please, they are a mighty asset—but, if they spawn a multitude of stores, all over the land, under central custody, then it is deplorable, and deplorable alone."

Just whether Mr. Grimes had reference to large department stores, or smaller chain-store companies confining their operations to one city or locality, is not quite clear from the interview, as reported, but in either case the admission that a large mercantile organization within the confines of a single municipality is a "mighty asset", but becomes deplorable when it extends its operations over a greater area is surely difficult reasoning to follow.



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# GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

## B.C. POWER "A"

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am the owner of a certain amount of the "A" stock of the British Columbia Power Company and I have just noticed that this stock has been selling down below 30. Can you tell me how the company has been doing this year and in particular will you let me have your opinion as to whether I should sell this stock or hang on to it? Your comments will be gratefully received.

—P. W. T., Regina, Sask.

I see no particular cause for alarm in connection with current prices for B.C. Power "A". I think you accurately gauge the situation when you refer to the low prices for many sound securities; these are due to the general financial unsettlement rather than to any particularly adverse conditions affecting the companies themselves. To be sure a yield of 6.6 per cent. available on B.C. Power "A" at 30 with the \$2 dividend is unusual, but in my opinion it indicates a buying opportunity rather than a reason for selling.

B.C. Power follows the eminently satisfactory practice of issuing interim earnings figures and the most recent statement available indicates that earnings are holding up very well. April net this year was \$139,356 as against \$134,534 in the corresponding month of 1937 and for the first ten months of the current fiscal year which ends with June 30, net was \$1,822,831 or the equivalent of \$1.82 per Class "A" share as against \$1,753,885 or \$1.75 in the corresponding period of the previous year. It would appear, therefore, that the current distribution of \$2 should be safely covered, although no great margin will be in evidence. The \$2 rate was paid from 1928 to 1933 when it was reduced to \$1.50 and two increases last year restored the original distribution. Earnings in recent years have been (year ended June 30) 1937, \$1.77 (\$2.05 without the non-recurring write-offs of \$293,792); 1936, \$1.64; 1935, \$1.69; 1934, \$1.65; 1933, \$1.54; 1932, \$2.01 and 1931, \$2.44.

The company's balance sheet position is eminently satisfactory, the last report showing total current assets of \$7,061,787 including cash of \$467,525 and marketable securities of \$2,776,491, against total current liabilities of \$3,809,811.

It must be borne in mind as well that the company is currently enjoying the benefits of the extensive refunding operations carried out in 1936 which effected savings equivalent to \$150,000 annually or an amount of 15 cents per share on the Class "A" stock. For the first time this year the full effect of these savings will be reflected in the annual statement.

General conditions in the area served continue to be favorable despite uncertainties elsewhere and I see no reason why earnings should not continue to be maintained at satisfactory levels. The company has ample generating equipment to meet requirements—additions were made last year after a careful survey of potential demand—and is operated in the best tradition of modern public utilities. Labor relationships are satisfactory and, possibly more important, customer relationships. There is no doubt in my mind that the long-term trend of power consumption in this important West Coast area should be upward and I look forward to a moderate but steady acceleration in the earnings rate. I have always regarded B.C. Power "A" as a satisfactory stock to be included in the average investment portfolio and I know of no developments in recent months to cause me to change this view. I think that shareholders would be most unwise to dispose of their holdings simply because we are passing through a period of general uncertainty so far as the security markets are concerned.

## LEITCH GOLD

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Leitch Gold Mines has been recommended to me as a promising junior producer and I would like to know what you think of it, dealing with property, production, and recent developments, with a view to buying and holding. Thanking you for present and past advice which I have benefitted from, I am,

—L. G. B., Prince Albert, Sask.

Leitch Gold Mines, formed three years ago to develop a group of claims in the Thunder Bay district near Beardmore, was brought into production in January 1937, and has since given an excellent account of itself. There has been a steady increase in tonnage and stability in the grade of ore, while development results continue to enlarge its possibilities. Milling which commenced at 50 tons per day has been stepped up to 75 tons, and the present mill can handle 100 tons per day. A dividend payment is likely before the end of the year and mill capacity will possibly be raised next year. A profit of \$25,000 is anticipated from the output which reached \$60,000 in April, the best in its history, and this compared with the previous peak of \$59,192 in the preceding month. Output for the first four months of 1938 totals \$220,810 and average grade \$23.

The mill which commenced operations on January 10th treated 23,058 tons of ore in 1937, an average of almost 65 tons per day, and produced bullion valued at \$448,129, or \$19.45 per ton. Net profit, after all charges, amounted to \$78,563, or about 2 1/2 cents a share. Mining costs were comparatively high due to the heavy development campaign and the low tonnage milled. Mining, development and milling costs, along with administrative expenses were \$13.41 per ton milled. Including write-offs for depreciation and pre-production expenses, total charges were \$16.28 per ton. Lower costs are looked for this year with the higher milling rate, although stoping charges will continue comparatively high on account of the narrow ore bodies.

The property has been developed to a depth of 525 feet, with five levels established. Most of the recent development has been on the important new ore body to the east, known as the No. 4 vein, and from present indications it will likely provide more ore than the original vein exposures. It was recently reported that lengths opened on three levels were as follows: 1st level—185 feet long, 20 inches wide, \$44.87; 4th level—242 feet long, 15.7 inches wide, \$16.10, 5th level—131 feet long, 20 inches wide, \$49.35. These levels are all open to the east and ahead there is a minimum length of 300 feet of ore additional indicated from developments on the second level. The property has wide exploration possibilities as the most westerly heading is still over 1,000

feet from the Sand River line and there is roughly 4,000 feet of good prospecting ground along the strike to the east boundary.

Ore reserves to a depth of 525 feet are estimated at 44,638 tons, grading \$19.80 per ton. W. S. Hamilton, mine manager in the annual report to the end of December stated, "you now have a fully equipped plant, a mine that is improving with development, and a mill that is capable of handling 100 tons. You have excellent chances of developing more ore both beyond the present faces of the discovered veins, and also in veins, as yet undiscovered and parallel or echelon to them. I recommend deepening the shaft to 1,025 feet and pursuing an intensive development and exploration program." At the end of 1937 current assets totalled \$163,481 and current liabilities \$27,688.

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

A friend of mine with whom I consult on financial matters has suggested to me that the common stock of Photo Engravers & Electrotypes, Ltd., would be a good one for me to add to my list of holdings. I see that their annual report has just been published and from what I can make of it, it is quite satisfactory. I would be very grateful, however, if you could supply me with some information on the company's record and position and let me have your opinion of the stock. Thanks.

—R. Y. S., Barrie, Ont.

I think that in moderate amounts the capital stock of Photo Engravers would be quite suitable for the purpose suggested to you. At current levels of 17 1/2 which compare with a high of 19 and a low of 16 this year, the yield is 5.4 per cent. on the basis of the \$1 annual dividend and I consider distribution to be secure in view of the margin by which earnings have been exceeding it. The company's general position is sound and were it not for the generally prevailing market weakness I think the stock would be selling higher; some appreciation may be anticipated therefore, once general financial conditions improve.

The recent report to which you refer is satisfactory. While there was a decline in operating income (before depreciation and taxes) to \$176,930 as against \$185,926 in the previous year, depreciation allowance was decreased from \$97,389 to \$80,087. Net consequently was \$55,560 or the equivalent of \$1.85 per share on the 30,000 shares of capital stock outstanding, as against \$47,600 or \$1.59 a share in the previous year. The previous record had been, 1935, \$1.71; in 1934, \$1.79; in 1933, \$2.19 and in 1932, \$2.03. Decline in the company's gross last year was due entirely to higher wage costs and the shorter working week obtained by the photo engravers union; this is a situation, however, which affects equally all competitors and it is encouraging to note that the company's volume of business has held up very well both last year and in the early portion of the current year. The lower depreciation reserve is justified, in my opinion, since as pointed out in the report "a certain amount of plant and equipment has been fully written off and where necessary replaced by more modern machinery."

The report for the year ended February 28, 1938, shows a further satisfactory strengthening of the balance sheet position. Total current assets stood at \$414,718 including cash of \$91,182 and bonds of \$78,808, as against total current liabilities of only \$32,936 or a ratio of 12.6 to 1. Net working capital at \$381,777 compared with \$283,718 a year earlier. Fixed assets stand at \$1,004,052 against which reserve for depreciation is \$742,775. These figures assume more significance when it is recalled that at the close of the 1932 fiscal year working capital deficiency of the company stood at \$302,889; dividends, of course, were omitted in the period June 1932 to September 1934.

Today, therefore, the company finds itself in a sound financial position and equipped with a completely modern and highly efficient plant. Prosperity for a company in this line of business depends on the activity in the advertising and publishing fields and despite a large amount of competition from across the border and the general economic upheaval there, business in Canada has been maintained at fairly substantial levels. I imagine, therefore, that the current year should see volume and earnings maintained at a completely satisfactory rate; while I do not consider any increase in the dividend as likely immediately, it is a possibility worth keeping in mind.

## LAKE SHORE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you be good enough to let me have your opinion on Lake Shore; whether it is a good buy at the present market, and what you think of the likelihood of the usual dividend plus bonus being declared this year? Are earnings likely to justify the bonus?

—M. C., Hamilton, Ont.

Lake Shore Mines will pay a dividend of \$1 a share on June 15 and as the fiscal year ends June 30 the company will have distributed \$5, a bonus having been paid with the December 15 payment. As net earnings in the 12 months ended June 30, 1937, were \$4.15 a share and dividends at the rate of \$6 were paid, the difference had to be drawn from surplus. For some time it has been anticipated that disbursements would be brought more into line with earnings and as these for the year ended June 30, 1938, are not likely to meet the dividend requirements of \$1 a quarter there would not appear much possibility of the bonus of \$1 being continued. Naturally mine conditions and earnings will likely govern such distributions, but it is considered quite probable the present rate will be maintained with the surplus providing anything short over net earnings. Surplus assets at the end of the last fiscal year were in excess of \$7,000,000 or about \$3.50 per share on the issued capital. The net cash surplus per share, however, is expected to be down to between \$2 and \$2.50 at the end of present fiscal year.

While there has been an increase in mill tonnage production has been declining owing to lower recoveries, but there is the possibility that grade may improve somewhat in the final quarter of the year. The recovery per ton for the first nine months was \$16.16 as compared with \$17.84 in the previous year.

## Securities Should be Supervised

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**It Happened  
This Week!**

### CHEQUE PROVES BLESSING IN TIME OF NEED

On Tuesday we received a letter from a young woman who is in domestic service in an Ontario city. She acknowledged the cheque for insurance policy No. 368,243 on the life of her sister and said:

"This policy was a wonderful asset. My sister and I work in private homes. Mary always kept her insurance paid but saved little otherwise. Having no home she was taken to the hospital and was sick for three weeks. There were doctors, special nurses, and finally burial expenses. Had it not been for her insurance I would have been in debt for a long time. Now her debts are paid and I have some money to make me feel independent in my lonely hours."

It is to those receiving modest incomes that insurance often means so much. In the case stated above it meant the difference between independence and a lengthy financial burden.

When choosing your life insurance company consider the 68 year record of this Canadian "mutual" company. Any of our representatives, or Head Office will be glad to assist you in selecting the right type of policy.

**MUTUAL LIFE**  
OF CANADA  
Established 1869

"Owned by the Policyholders"

Head Office - Waterloo, Ont.

### Dividend Notices

### THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE QUARTERS PERCENT (1 3/4%), being at the rate of Seven percent (7%) per annum, has been declared upon the preferred stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of May, 1938.

By order of the Board,  
CHAS. GURNHAM,  
Secretary-Treasurer,  
Valleyfield, May 18th/38.

### THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND OF ONE HALF OF ONE PERCENT (1/2%), has been declared upon the Common Stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of May, 1938.

By order of the Board,  
CHAS. GURNHAM,  
Secretary-Treasurer,  
Valleyfield, May 18th/38.

### CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

PREFERENCE DIVIDEND NO. 25  
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents (\$1.25) per share on the Preference stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 20th day of June next to Preference shareholders of record at the close of business May 31st, 1938.

G. A. RUSSELL,  
Secretary,  
Montreal, May 19th, 1938.



**Dominion  
Textile Co.  
Limited**

#### Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three Quarters per cent (1 3/4%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 30th June, 1938, payable 15th July, 1938, to shareholders of record 30th June, 1938.

By order of the Board,  
L. P. WEBSTER,  
Secretary,  
Montreal, May 18th, 1938.



**Dominion  
Textile Co.  
Limited**

#### Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per share, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 30th June, 1938, payable 2nd July, 1938, to shareholders of record 15th June, 1938.

By order of the Board,  
L. P. WEBSTER,  
Secretary,  
Montreal, May 18th, 1938.

# GOLD & CROSS

The mill is currently handling just over its capacity of 2,500 tons, and while it is possible tonnage may be increased and profits stepped up it is more likely the prevailing production rate and grade will continue for the immediate future. While ore reserve figures are not made public, it is reported excellent success is attending ore development in the older sections of the mine and that the deeper levels show no lessening of ore persistence, hence it is reasonably safe to assume that further depth development will continue to indefinitely lengthen the life of the mine.

While a year or two of development will be necessary before much is known of ore conditions below 4,450 feet, the deepest level in the mine, the results so far on the lower levels appear to justify confidence in the future. Not much work is being done on this horizon but drifting is actively underway on several deep levels down to, and on, the 4,325 horizon, and this level is reported to be showing up in an encouraging manner. Preparations for carrying development work below the 4,450 horizon are proceeding and the ultimate objective is 7,000 feet. The south shaft will be carried down 500 feet, or so, and then crosscuts will be driven out under the new No. 5 shaft, and an extension of this shaft raised on. The veins will then be drifted on from the south shaft and mined from the No. 5. The No. 5 shaft is now down 3,950 feet.

An arrangement has recently been completed by Lake Shore by which it will undertake to extend its workings northward, into the property of Kirkland Basin Gold Mines. This property comprises four claims, skirting the north claims of Lake Shore and the agreement provides for an expenditure of \$100,000 within a period of 2 1/2 years, along with an option on the property for \$1,000,000. This move does not indicate any change in the policy of the company regarding outside exploration considering it is an adjoining property. Lake Shore at the present time is driving a long crosscut through the Kirkland Hudson Bay property, which if it locates commercial orebodies would be of indirect benefit as Lake Shore has share control of the company.

Lake Shore continues Canada's largest producer of gold and even without the bonus will be returning an excellent yield on your investment. It is worth noting, however, that this stock which has enjoyed a more or less inactive market has lately been experiencing considerably larger trading, which perhaps indicates that some of the larger shareholders are lessening their holdings.

## POTPOURRI

**G. A. W., Toronto, Ont.** While CONSOLIDATED BAKERIES is selling currently at 13 to yield 7.7%, I think the decline in price is due more to work market conditions rather than any factors within the company itself, and I think that you will find that the decline recorded by this stock compares favorably with other securities in the same class. The company is in a strong financial position and current assets as of December 31, 1937, totalled \$1,842,933 against current liabilities of \$372,341. The former included cash at \$141,379, investments at \$1,367,786, and the balance in receivables and inventory. Per share earnings of \$1.01 were shown in 1937. In a slightly shorter period ended December 26, 1936, \$1.01 per share was also earned but a higher proportion of earnings was derived from operations in that year. An increase of dividends received from investments enabled the company to show a net profit in 1937 equal to that of 1936. The falling off in net from actual operations is accounted for by the increase in labor costs and the higher price for ingredients. When business resumes its upswing, I think you will find this stock sharing in a general market advance, and with the financial position so sound that all earnings are available for distribution to shareholders, I think it is a very attractive security as a hold.

**S. P., Three Rivers, Que.** SPLIT LAKE GOLD MINES is continuing exploration work on its Bigstone Bay property which should now be reaching an interesting stage. The shaft is down 200 feet and a crosscut driven to intersect the No. 2 vein. Drifting is now underway to the northeast to develop the downward continuation of the high grade ore shoot found on surface. Crosscutting is also proceeding in the opposite direction with a view to cutting the No. 1 vein, which development should shortly result in making news.

**L. L. D., Swansville, Ont.** An extensive enquiry among brokerage houses in Toronto has failed to reveal any market for either the common or preferred stock of COLLINGWOOD TERMINALS LIMITED. As you probably know, the company is in default of payment on a mortgage amounting to some \$650,000 which is held by the Town of Collingwood. At last report, Collingwood had reserved to itself the right to appoint two nominees to the Board of Directors in an effort to work out a plan whereby the company's obligations might be met. No definite report as to what form this plan may take is available. Because of poor crop conditions in the West, the company's earnings report last year was very discouraging, but with the outlook for a better crop in 1938, the company's immediate future seems brighter. Any improvement in earnings, however, which might result from a better Western harvest would not, of course, be shown in the 1938 returns as shipments would not begin until late in the fall. Earnings in 1939 would reflect any improvement in Western production.

**C. J., Moncton, N.B.** ASTORIA ROUYN MINES discontinued exploration of its property last October when underground results proved disappointing. Short sections with consistent values were developed but they cannot be calculated as ore until some method of eliminating waste has been worked out. It is considered possible that better results might be forthcoming at greater depth. At the close of 1937 the company's working capital totalled \$83,317, current assets were \$95,624 with liabilities \$12,307. ASTORIA QUEBEC MINES is a new company being formed to take over the assets and liabilities of Astoria Rouyn and shareholders will receive one new share for two old. After the exchange has been effected the new company will have over 2,700,000 shares in its treasury to provide for additional financing. I understand that once the reorganization has been completed the directors will consider plans for the future of the company.

**V. D. J., Westboro, Ontario.** I think your CONSOLIDATED PAPER stock is worth holding. The stock sold at a high of 24 1/2 in 1937, with a low of 5, and, while it recorded lows of 2 and .65 in 1936 and 1935, respectively, it seems unlikely that, with a higher price for newsprint in 1938, the price will fall much lower than the current quotation of 5 1/2. The drastic decline in price in the past few months is mainly due, of course, to the very sharp decline in business in the United States and the accompanying slump in newsprint consumption, and in part to the fact that American publishers stocked up this year. There is also, no doubt, some fear that in the face of a sharply lessened consumption, the newsprint producers will be unable to make the new price "stick". The outlook for price recovery of this stock and of other newsprint securities, depends on whether or not the United States is going to see some recovery in general business conditions at a reasonably

early date. Personally, I think there is a very good possibility of this. I feel, first, that there is no real basis for a prolonged major depression at the present time, and, second, that new United States Government's spendings on armaments, housing, and work relief, just instituted, will force the general business trend upward before long. While Consolidated Paper's net income for the year ended December 31st, 1937, was shown at "nil", tonnage sales of all pulp and paper products during the year increased approximately 13 per cent. over 1936. Average selling price of all products marketed was advanced by 7 per cent. Price of newsprint increased \$7.50, January 31st, 1938, for delivery in North America, and there was general increase in all overseas markets. This gain was largely absorbed by increased labor costs, higher prices for pulp woods and other materials, and heavy depreciation write-offs. In addition, the company made large expenditures in new equipment and repairs during the year. The company's balance sheet position is just fair.

**G. A. H., Peterboro, Ont.** ARGOSY GOLD MINES is in bankruptcy and work at the property discontinued. A reorganization of the company will be necessary before operations can be resumed and the outlook would appear to be fairly promising once hydro-electric power is available at a reasonable price, and the company has sufficient money in its treasury to do considerable development work. High transportation and power costs have mitigated against the property being more successful. It is difficult to figure out just how present shareholders would make out if the necessary reorganization is effected. In order to clear up the debts, secure power and carry out further development work in advance of renewed mining it is estimated that approximately \$500,000 would be necessary. It is possible now that new financing will be attracted to the property and operations revived in view of the fact that Uchi Lake Gold has completed power arrangements and the Hydro-Electric Commission is to erect a transmission line which work will commence after the break-up.

**W. S., Peterboro, Ont.** I have not available figures dealing with the market for molybdenum in 1937, but Canada in the previous year imported 158,621 pounds of calcium molybdate valued at over \$60,360, for use in the manufacture of steel alloys, while in the previous year the imports were 74,994 pounds valued at \$26,192. The price at New York of 90 per cent. molybdenite concentrate is nominally 45 cents per pound of contained molybdenum sulphide. Ferro-molybdenum is around 35 cents per pound of contained molybdenum. Molybdenum is largely used to intensify the effects of other alloying metals, particularly nickel, chromium, and vanadium. Molybdenum steels are replacing other materials in such industries as oil-refining and in steam plants. In some instances it is said to be replacing tungsten in the high-steel tool steel industry, and chemical applications of the metal are reported continuing to grow. Molybdenum is introduced into steel either as calcium molybdate or ferro-molybdenum.

**S. W., Stratford, Ont.** None of the mining stocks you inquire about could be termed an investment. MESABI GOLD MINES being perhaps the most interesting. A 100-ton mill, commencing at 50 tons daily, is now in operation and it is estimated there is an indicated ore tonnage of 75,000 tons which is expected to grade at least 13 to the ton. At last report LAR-ADD property was under tentative option to Nipissing Mines. I understand previous prospecting failed to reveal anything of importance. PORCUPINE TRIUMPH proposes to form a new company with the present company receiving 1,000,000 of the new 3,000,000 share capitalization. These will be pooled and on release holders will receive one new share for every four or five old shares held. I have no recent information of any activity on the part of RICHLAND GOLD MINES which holds a group of claims in Hislop township, Northern Ontario, and another in Black township in the Kirkland Lake district.

**M. R. H., Philadelphia, Pa.** In my opinion, all CANADIAN PACIFIC Bonds are entitled to a high investment rating. I consider the company's 4% irredeemable consolidated debenture stock, selling currently at 113 1/4, to yield 3.6 per cent., as the highest grade security. The consolidated debenture stock is a perpetual obligation and a first charge on the whole of the undertaking, property and effects of the company (except lands received by way of subsidy under the terms of the Act authorizing the incorporation of the company), subject to the payment of working expenses on the railway.

**R. J. L., Saskatoon, Sask.** It has been announced that BUFFALO CANADIAN GOLD MINES has acquired nine claims, approximately 400 acres, in the southern section of the Yellowknife River gold area. Three discoveries are reported to have been made on the property, and exploration and development is to be undertaken at once. The company recently completed an agreement by which 100,000 shares were underwritten at four cents a share payable immediately, and an option granted on three blocks of 100,000 shares each at 5 cents per share, to be taken up by the first days of June, July and August, and on 100,000 shares at six cents to be taken up by September 27, 1938. The company holds 264,000 shares LaRoche Mines which are exchangeable later for 105,600 shares of Delnorte Mines and also a group of claims in Northwestern Quebec.

**P. N. R., Beamsville, Ont.** CANADIAN CANNERS LTD. reported a net profit after all taxes and charges for the fiscal year ended Feb. 28, 1938, of \$723,028 against \$665,319 in the previous year. Operating profit, before taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., was \$1,595,785 against \$1,584,702 in the previous year. Depreciation was charged at \$350,000 in each year. The year's production was an all-time record. Current assets were \$6,306,836 against \$5,388,399, while current liabilities were \$1,474,739 against \$847,295, leaving a net working capital of \$4,832,099 against \$4,541,104 a year previously.

**H. F., Birtle, Man.** I presume your request for "a report about Gateway" refers to GATEWAY PATRICIA GOLD MINES and if so, this property has been inactive since the middle of last December. Diamond drilling and surface exploration up to that time failed to reveal anything of commercial importance. As further development work would likely entail heavy expenditure it was decided not to undertake this for the time being. The directors intend to keep in close touch with surrounding developments and may possibly participate in further prospecting of the Pickle Crow area or elsewhere. The balance sheet as of December 31, 1937, showed cash on hand of \$540 and investments at cost of \$21,550, which include 2,000 share of Pickle Crow and 75,000 shares of Pickwick Gold Mines. Liabilities total \$224. Of the authorized capital of 3,000,000 shares some 1,510,006 are issued.

### Investment Service for Subscribers

- (1) Paid-in-advance mail subscribers only are entitled to the investment service described below on the following basis:
  - (a) The subscriber's yellow address label should be detached from the front page and accompany the letter of inquiry.
  - (b) A stamped and addressed envelope should be enclosed.
  - (c) No inquiries will be answered by telephone or telegraph.
- (2) Subscribers are entitled to information or advice on one company or one security every month. For information or advice on each additional company or security please remit in advance 50c for each such additional inquiry.
- (3) Alternatively subscribers may obtain a list of bonds and stocks suitable for investment subject to the stipulation that the subscriber will make his own selection. Subscribers may also obtain a list of reliable firms furnishing investment information, counsel or advice. SATURDAY NIGHT will accept no responsibility either for the disposition of the subscriber's funds in securities it recommends or securities bought on the advice of any outside investment counsel.

### Dominion of Canada Bonds

Dominion of Canada  
3% Bonds  
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Review your problem with a Great-West Life representative, or write to Head Office for full information on Business Life Insurance.

## The GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office—WINNIPEG

### EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

FOR the second calendar year in succession Canada's exports have now passed the billion dollar mark. Imports in 1937 rose above the \$800 million mark and showed a gain of more than 25 per cent above 1936. The increase in exports last year was relatively small owing to decreases in the last three months of the year. These decreases were due mainly to the drop in the Canadian wheat crop last year, accompanied by the clearing up of the previous large stocks. In December declines

of exports of alcoholic beverages, furs and meats played a considerable part in the decline. Exports of domestic products from Canada in the last calendar year were valued at \$1,099,724,000 as compared with \$1,015,205,000 in 1936. Imports rose, on the same comparison, from \$635,190,000 to \$808,925,000. For the month of December exports declined from \$98,074,000 to \$77,681,000; while imports increased from \$52,996,000 to \$53,125,000. For the last quarter of the year there was a decrease in domestic exports aggregating \$42,963,000.






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NON-ASSESSABLE POLICIES      ASSETS \$7,685,667



# Concerning Insurance

## ACTING FOR INSURED

In Their Conduct of Third-Party Liability Cases Insurers Must Not Prejudice the Insured

BY GEORGE GILBERT

IT IS A STATUTORY condition of an automobile insurance policy that the insured shall promptly give to the insurance company written notice of any accident involving loss or damage to persons or property and of any claim made on account of accident, and shall forward immediately to the insurance company every writ, letter, document or advice received by him from or on behalf of the claimant.

It is also a statutory condition that the insured shall not voluntarily assume any liability or settle any claim except at his own cost; and that the insured shall not interfere in any negotiations for settlement or in any legal proceeding, but, whenever requested by the insurance company, shall aid in securing information and evidence and the attendance of any witness and shall co-operate with the insurance company, except in a pecuniary way, in the defence of any action or proceeding or in the prosecution of any appeal.

Thus the insured is prevented from interfering in any negotiations for settlement or in any legal proceeding in connection with automobile liability claims, the insurance company having the entire conduct of the case in its hands, with the right to appoint counsel and to fight or settle according to its judgment. As a matter of fact, there is no other way in which contested third-party claims could be satisfactorily handled. It gives the control of the action to the party which will have to pay the cost of losing it.

At the same time, it seems to have been made clear, as the result of a recent English case, which went to the Court of Appeal, that an insurance company in its conduct of a case must have regard, under all circumstances, to the legitimate interests of the insured, and must not prejudice him in any way.

IN THIS case, judgment had been given at the trial in favor of Mr. Wm. Groom against Messrs. Crocker, a well-known firm of insurance lawyers for £3,132 12s. 10d. for breach of contract, negligence and libel in connection with an action arising out of a collision between Mr. Groom's motor car and a motor lorry.

Mr. Groom's car was insured with the National Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company, and in accordance with the terms of his policy he reported the accident to the insurance company. The collision was caused by the negligence of the driver of the motor lorry who was subsequently convicted of dangerous driving. Mr. Groom's brother, Mr. Aubrey Groom, who was with him in the car at the time, was seriously injured and issued a writ claiming damages against Tear Brothers, owners of the motor lorry, and also against the insured, Mr. Groom. The insured handed the writ to the insurance company.

It was alleged by the insured that negligently and in breach of contract, Messrs. Crocker, the solicitors for the insurance company, failed to obtain any instructions from him or to communicate with him in any way. Further, that although Messrs. Crocker knew that he had a good defence to the action, they without any authority or instructions from him, delivered to counsel on March 25, 1935, a document endorsed "Instructions to counsel to settle defence admitting negligence and advise as to what sum should be paid," but in fact containing no instructions or information whatever. And that on March 26 they delivered a defence as solicitors for him, wherein he was made to admit that the collision had occurred solely by reason of the negligence alleged against him in the statement of claim.

WHEN the insured learned that that defence had been made for him by Messrs. Crocker, he at once pointed out to the insurance company that the admission had been made without his authority or consent, and instructed the insurance company to act accordingly. The action of his brother came on for trial, and, on the admissions contained in the defence, judgment was entered against the insured for £924 and £208 12s. 10d.

In their defence at the trial, Messrs. Crocker admitted the writing of the letter but not the meaning sought to be put on that letter by the insured. They said that the letter was incapable of bearing a defamatory meaning. It was, they claimed, no libel on the insured, and was written on a privileged occasion. They denied negligence, breach of contract and breach of duty and the damage alleged. However, the jury returned a verdict for Mr. Wm. Groom, the insured, against Messrs. Crocker, and awarded him £1,000 damages for negligence or breach of duty and £1,000 damages for libel.

Messrs. Crocker appealed, and in giving the judgment of the Court of Appeal on April 13, 1938, the Master of the Rolls said it was abundantly clear that Messrs. Crocker for long took the view that Mr. Wm. Groom was not guilty of negligence. If that had been the only fact, the duty of Messrs. Crocker to the National Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Company and to Mr. Wm. Groom would have been to deny liability and to defend the action, and no doubt they would have done so had it not been for another matter.

IN THE proceedings taken by Mr. Aubrey Groom an arrangement had been made that a defence should be delivered on behalf of Tear Bros., owners of the motor lorry, denying negligence and that an admission should be made on behalf of Mr. Wm. Groom acknowledging negligence. The object was to reduce damages. In accordance with that ingenious

scheme, said the Master of the Rolls, Mr. Wm. Groom was made to admit, "for the purpose of this action," that he was guilty of the negligence alleged against him and set out in the statement of claim. It was not necessary, said the Master of the Rolls, to comment on the seriousness of this admission. When Mr. Aubrey's action came on for hearing, the issue was only damages, and he was awarded £924. That sum and costs was paid by the National Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Co.

With regard to the case of breach of duty, the Master of the Rolls said it was not denied that the relationship of Messrs. Crocker to Mr. Wm. Groom was that of solicitor and client. The jury found that Messrs. Crocker had been guilty of negligence and breach of duty, and awarded £1,000 under this head. It was argued on behalf of Messrs. Crocker that, having regard to the terms of the policy, the finding of negligence could not stand, and that, if this view was wrong, there was no evidence to justify a finding of anything more than nominal damages.

In addition to this £1,000 there was included in the £3,132 12s. 10d. awarded Mr. Wm. Groom by the judgment at the trial, a sum of £1,32 12s. 10d., being the amount of damages and costs which Mr. Wm. Groom became liable to pay under the judgment in the action brought against him by Mr. Aubrey Groom. It was said by Messrs. Crocker that the ruling of the learned judge in this matter was wrong, and that there was no evidence of any damage to Mr. Wm. Groom in respect of this sum.

WITH regard to the question of liability, said the Master of the Rolls, the facts could be summarized in a sentence. In order to enable the National Farmers Union Mutual to obtain for itself a pecuniary advantage under an agreement with which the insured had no concern, Messrs. Crocker, acting as solicitors for the insured, without obtaining or indeed seeking his consent, committed him to an admission of allegations they did not believe to be true, an admission which was calculated to be damaging to his reputation as a member of society and was intended to lead, as it in fact led, to the result of a judgment being given against him.

It was argued that the admission of negligence was one which in the circumstances the insurance company was entitled under the policy to require the insured to make, but in the opinion of the Master of the Rolls the insurance company was not entitled to allow its judgment as to the best tactics to pursue to be influenced by the desire to obtain for itself some advantage altogether outside the litigation in question with which the insured had no concern.

As to the question of damages, the £1,32 12s. 10d. was clearly irrecoverable, said the Master of the Rolls. While the insured had a judgment recovered against him whereby he became liable to pay that amount, that liability was at once discharged by the National Farmers Union Mutual, and the Master of the Rolls was quite unable to see how the insured could be said to have suffered any but nominal damages in that regard, as the cause of action in his opinion was in contract and not in tort. In some cases, the client of a solicitor may on the facts have other causes of action, for example, defamation, but if his sole cause of action depends upon breach of contract the damages recoverable are only nominal, said the Master of the Rolls, and the £1,000 recovered under this head must be reduced to 40s.

With regard to the question of libel, no submission was made at the trial that the letter of March 26, 1935, was not capable of a defamatory meaning, said the Master of the Rolls, but when argument took place on the findings of the jury, the learned judge allowed the point to be taken and ruled against it. The jury found that the words were defamatory in their ordinary meaning, that they bore the meaning alleged in the innuendo, and were defamatory in that sense. The substance of the innuendo was that the insured had been guilty of the negligence alleged and that Messrs. Crocker, the solicitors, had instructions to make the admissions on his behalf. In his opinion, said the Master of the Rolls, the ruling of the learned judge was clearly right and the findings of the jury must stand.

As a result of the appeal, the verdict of the jury awarding £1,000 damages for breach of duty was set aside and the judgment at the trial varied by substituting for the sum of £3,132 12s. 10d. the sum of £1,002, being as to 40s. damages for breach of duty, and as to £1,000 the amount of the award of the jury on the issue of libel. The insured was ordered to pay one-half the costs of the appeal.

### PROGRAM OF LIFE OFFICERS' MEETING

FOLLOWING is an advance notice of the program of the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, being held in the Hotel London, London, Ont., on Thursday and Friday, June 9th and 10th next:

Thursday, June 9th  
Morning: OPEN SESSION—President's address; presentation of Committee reports; addresses by—Geo. S. Van Schaick, Vice-President of the New York Life Insurance Company, formerly Superintendent of Insurance for the State of New York; Dr. Madge T. Macklin, B.A., M.D., Assistant Pro-



LIEUT.-COL. SIDNEY C. OLAND, Halifax, N.S., who has been elected a director of the National Life Assurance Company of Canada. Lieut.-Col. Oland is well known in the Canadian business world, being Managing Director, Oland & Son, Ltd., and A. Keith & Son, Ltd. (established 1820); Vice-President, Maritime Paper Products Ltd., and Secretary, Lord Nelson Hotel Co. Ltd. Lieut.-Col. Oland has long been associated with the militia, and served in France as O.C. the 66th Battery, Canadian Field Artillery, and commanded the 14th Brigade, C.F.A. From 1931 to 1935 he served as Aide-de-Camp to Lord Bessborough, at that time Governor-General of Canada.

fessor of Histology and Embryology, Western University, London, Ontario.  
Afternoon: Golf, sightseeing and other informal social activities.  
Evening: FORMAL DINNER: addresses by—Hon. Angus L. Macdonald, K.C., Premier of Nova Scotia; H. Napier Moore, Editor-in-Chief, Maclean's Magazine.

Friday, June 10th

Morning: EXECUTIVE SESSION—consideration of Committee reports presented at Thursday morning session.

Afternoon: EXECUTIVE SESSION (continued).  
G. W. Geddes, General Manager of the Northern Life Assurance Company and President of the Association, will preside at the meeting.

### WHY GROUP INSURANCE IS POPULAR

IN AN address on "Experience With Group Insurance" before the American Management Association recently, H. Walter Forster, of Perrin, Forster & Crosby, Inc., said, among other things, that group insurance had been popular chiefly because:

(a) Employees realize the need of more insurance, and are able to carry the low cost, especially upon a salary deduction basis. About 40 per cent. of the employees who die under group life have no other life insurance; about 75 per cent. not more than \$1,000.  
(b) 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. of employees cannot pass a medical examination. These form an enthusiastic nucleus.

(c) Where there is no group life insurance, employers, and frequently also other employees, almost always contribute to the protection of the family of deceased employees.

(d) Group insurance puts death benefits upon a definite, self-respecting basis.

(e) Because the contract is issued by an insurance company, employers can properly ask employees to contribute.

(f) Many employers hesitate to have Employees' Benefit Associations pay substantial death benefits, and very wisely so.

(g) Employees who leave can convert without medical examination to ordinary life at the rate of their then attained age.

(h) Some companies guarantee rates initially for a 5 year period; there is some catastrophe protection in such rates.

### LIABILITY OF AN INDETERMINATE AMOUNT

A STOCKHOLDER of a large department store in New York at the store's annual meeting recently, objected to the "marring" of an otherwise acceptable financial statement by the inclusion in the store's report of a "contingent liability of an indeterminate amount" on the ground that part of its insurance was carried in mutuals and reciprocals, says the Journal of Commerce. The stockholder read into the record of the meeting the suggestion that this liability could be removed by buying insurance at a fixed predetermined price. Following are extracts from his statement:

"It is regrettable that an otherwise acceptable financial statement should be marred by a liability which, while described as contingent, has vast potentialities. That the management is fully aware of the existence of this liability is evidenced by the following in its report: 'The companies carry part of their insurance with mutual and reciprocal insurance groups in connection with which there is the usual contingent liability of an indeterminate amount.'"

"No liability is more dangerous than when it is shrouded in mystery, when it is an unknown quantity, when it is, as the management admits, an indeterminate amount. I cannot conceive any two words which would lead us further into the realm of financial uncertainty."

"Fortunately, it is possible to remove this veil of uncertainty, and I would like to know why the management does not purchase insurance which would be a decided asset, instead of venturing into the hazardous insurance business by subscribing to mutual and reciprocal organizations with their assessment provisions,

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**ABSOLUTE SECURITY**  
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Canada's Largest Fire Mutual

A leading All-Canada Company — in volume; in strength; and in service to "select" property-owners and agents.

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FIRE, WINDSTORM, AUTO, CASUALTY



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Security. Stability. Service

## NON-BOARD FACILITIES—CANADIAN AND ONTARIO MANAGERS

	Assets
WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1840	\$ 1,309,869.14
FEDERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA Established 1923	994,296.59
CONSOLIDATED FIRE & CASUALTY INSURANCE CO. Established 1911	831,897.35
MERCHANTS FIRE ASSURANCE CORP. OF NEW YORK Established 1910	15,769,169.00
PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1851	7,338,943.28
BANKERS & SHIPPERS INSURANCE COMPANY OF N.Y. Established 1918	6,402,814.01
NEW JERSEY INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1910	4,098,712.78
MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1865	6,367,827.08
LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1873	4,784,697.22
STANSTEAD & SHERBROOKE FIRE INSURANCE CO. Established 1835	1,253,270.23
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1911	19,155,032.17
GORE DISTRICT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1839	\$ 2,346,069.46
ECONOMICAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1873	2,594,862.75
PERTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1863	1,699,998.14
PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED Established 1903	11,389,701.40
BRITISH OAK INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED Established 1908	3,661,446.64

Applications for Agencies invited and brokerage lines solicited from agents requiring Non-Board facilities.

INSURANCE EXCHANGE BUILDING  
14-24 TORONTO ST., TORONTO, ONT.  
H. BEGG, President and Manager

thereby incurring a distinct liability. If all of this company's insurance was bought at a fixed predetermined price without risk of further cost, much the same as merchandise and labor are purchased, the management would not be obliged to offer any apologetic statement.

"In the company's report the president calls our attention to the continually increasing tax burden placed upon business by local, State and Federal authorities, and yet the management patronizes mutual and reciprocal insurance groups which, like co-operatives, enjoy special privileges, are favored by Federal and State laws, and are exempt from many of the taxes imposed upon private businesses. The taxes which are not paid by mutual, co-operative, and other socialistic enterprises must be borne by private business, and therefore, the management in buying co-operative insurance is causing the tax burden to be shifted further upon our shoulders.

"Manifestly, the company should carry all of its insurance with companies that have capital stock, adequate surplus funds, and legal reserves—companies which believe in the business for profit system, which adhere to the basic business principles under which we operate, and companies which justify their existence by paying their full share of taxes."

## LIFE INSURANCE SALES DECREASE IN U.S.

NEW LIFE insurance in the United States for April was 26.0 per cent. below the amount for April of last year, while the total for the first four months of this year was 21.2 per cent. less than for the first four months of 1937.

This was reported by The Association of Life Insurance Presidents to the United States Department of Commerce. The report aggregates the new paid-for business—exclusive of revivals, increases and dividend additions—of 40 companies having 82 per cent. of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

For April, the total new business of these companies was \$617,475,000 against \$834,366,000 during April, 1937—a decrease of 26.0 per cent. New Ordinary insurance amounted to \$386,529,000 against \$530,755,000—a decrease of 27.2 per cent. Industrial insurance was \$193,131,000 against \$246,589,000—a decrease of 21.7 per cent. Group insurance was \$37,815,000

against \$57,022,000—a decrease of 33.7 per cent.

For the first four months of the year, the total new business of the 40 companies was \$2,468,189,000 against \$3,133,676,000—a decrease of 21.2 per cent. New Ordinary insurance amounted to \$1,579,029,000 against \$2,004,089,000—a decrease of 21.2 per cent. Industrial insurance was \$745,223,000 against \$912,312,000—a decrease of 18.3 per cent. Group insurance was \$143,937,000 against \$217,275,000—a decrease of 33.8 per cent.

## INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

A friend of mine, age 46, married, with a family of one boy, age two, is considering an educational scheme for this boy at age eighteen. He has been offered a mortgage bond of \$2500 maturing at fifteen years calling for a yearly payment of \$120.

A representative of the Mutual Life of Canada has advised him to put on an Endowment Policy on his own life for \$2,000 maturing in fifteen years with an annual premium of \$139.04. This would be a participating policy and the accumulated profits would amount to approximately \$394.00, giving a total cash value at the end of fifteen years of approximately \$2,394.00.

Will you kindly let me know which plan you consider the most advisable for him to take.

—B. F. A., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

I consider the endowment policy the better way in which to make provision for the future education of a boy, aged two, because it furnishes a guarantee that the money will be available for the boy's education whether the parent lives to complete his savings plan or not. And if the parent took out the policy with the Mutual Life of Canada, he would be sure of receiving the amount guaranteed by the contract, together with a satisfactory dividend return, if he lives out the endowment period, while the full amount of the policy will be available for the education of the boy should the parent die at any time after the policy goes into effect and before the maturity of the endowment policy.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

This week an agent visited me re insuring in the Continental Casualty Company. Do you consider this company financially sound?

We have read and enjoyed your paper for quite a number of years.

—M. L. E., Chesley, Ont.

Continental Casualty Company, with head office at Chicago, Ill., and Canadian head office at Toronto, was incorporated in 1897, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion charter and registry. It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$544,210 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. It maintains assets in this country in excess of its Canadian liabilities, and all claims are readily collectable.

Its total assets at the end of 1937 were \$30,573,901, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$23,809,935, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$6,763,967. As its paid up capital amounted to \$1,750,000, there was thus a net surplus of \$5,013,967 over capital, unearned premium reserve and all liabilities.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Will you please compare the financial standing of the Dufferin Mutual Fire Insurance Co., with the Wawanesa Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,

—A. M. B., Toronto, Ont.

Dufferin Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with head office at Shelburne, Ont., has been in business since 1895, and is regularly licensed as a farmers' mutual insurance company in Ontario. At December 31, 1937, its total assets, exclusive of unassessed premium notes, were \$37,758.66, while its total liabilities amounted to \$12,490.02, showing a surplus of \$25,268.64 over all liabilities. The unassessed premium notes, which are not taken into the balance sheet as assets but are treated as contingent assets only, amounted to \$231,708.69.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I would be pleased if you would furnish me with the names of those Canadian Insurance Cos. selling Renewable Term Insurance in either one, five or ten year terms. If it is not sold in Canada, could you give me the names of some of the better U.S. companies that sell it.

# The History of G.L.A. PRODUCTS

## Is a Record of Service to Modern Building

For 50 years G. L. A. Products have been used by builders because of their reputation for superior quality. With the passing of each year, G. L. A. Products add to this record of service by maintaining the quality expected of them.

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# THE MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED—1906

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Offices from Coast to Coast

## Fire Insurance and Allied Lines

AGENCY INQUIRIES INVITED

NATIONAL RETAILERS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Vance C. Smith, Chief Agent

Concourse Building, Toronto

Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Company, with head office at Wawanesa, Man., was incorporated in 1896, and since 1930 has been operating under Dominion charter and registry. It is regularly licensed and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$602,720 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. At December 31, 1937, its total assets, exclusive of unassessed premium notes, were \$2,094,620.00, while its total liabilities amounted to \$1,267,737.00 showing a surplus of \$826,883.00 over all liabilities. The unassessed premium notes amounted to \$1,059,732.00.

An individual may obtain a Term of Age 65 policy, and in some cases a Term to Age 70 policy, but not for the whole of life, so far as I know.

But if you mean a term policy for five or ten years, such a policy may be obtained from practically every life insurance company doing business in Canada.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Kindly advise me your candid opinion of the Sun Life Assurance Co. Are policyholders and annuitants amply protected?

—R. P. G., Little Current, Ont.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I would be pleased if you would furnish me with the names of those Canadian Insurance Cos. selling Renewable Term Insurance in either one, five or ten year terms. If it is not sold in Canada, could you give me the names of some of the better U.S. companies that sell it.

—M. D. W., Hamilton, Ont.

If you mean term insurance which is renewable throughout the whole of life in either one, five or ten year terms, I do not know of any company either in Canada or the United States that sells such cover except in connection with a group life insurance contract under which a large number of persons are insured as a

With all investments taken into account at their book values, the total assets of the company at December 31, 1937, were \$831,291,743.05, and after providing for policy and annuity reserves, provision for profits to policyholders, reserve for depreciation in real estate, mortgages, etc., there was a surplus for the further protection of policyholders and annuitants of \$30,118,207.61, made up of: Capital, \$2,000,000.00; Contingency reserve, \$10,000,000.00; net surplus, \$18,118,207.61.

# 43,725 New Patents Have Been Issued in Canada in the Five Years Ending December 31, 1937

SURELY that is convincing evidence of the rapid strides being made in industrial design; in new inventions; in improved techniques and processes. And when a new process—a better manufacturing method—is developed, less efficient processes and methods become obsolete.

Around the whole cycle of Canadian Industry are firms who are "putting off until tomorrow" the purchase of the up-to-date equipment they need. They fail to see that obsolete machinery results in excessive production costs and decreased earnings. Or they hesitate to

install new equipment fearing it would involve too heavy an outlay of cash.

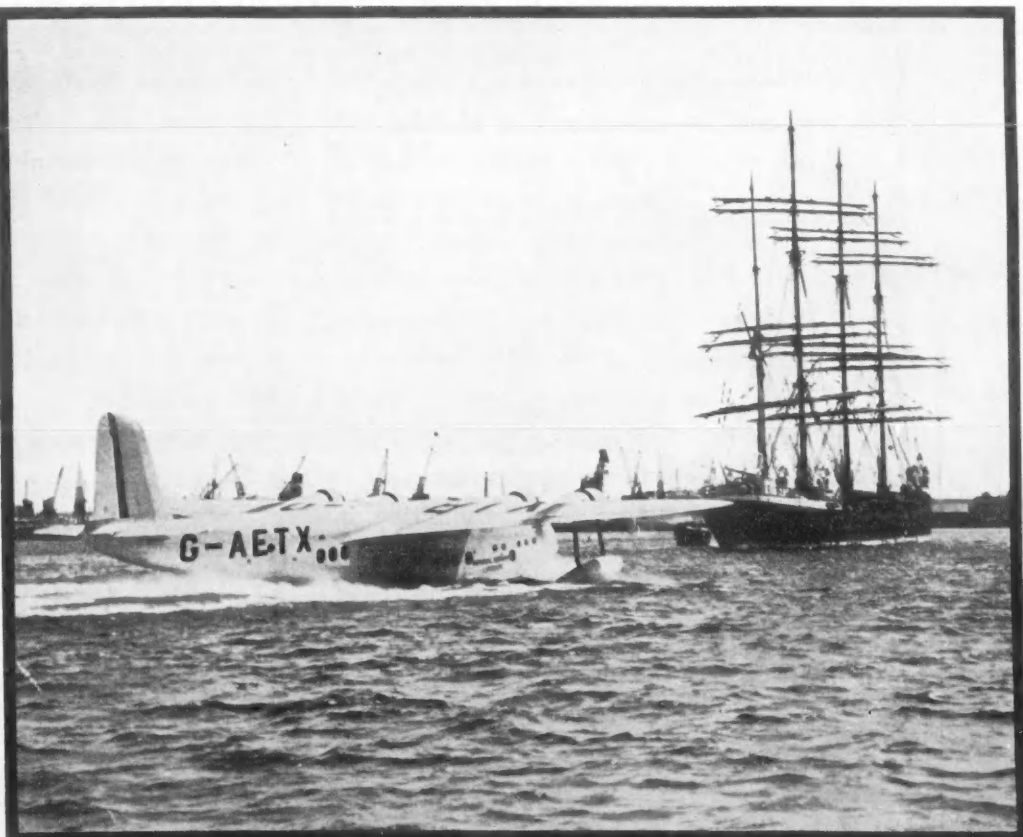
Sellers of industrial machinery or like equipment, can, through the use of I.A.C. amortized payment plans, make it easy for Canadian industrial concerns to install now the up-to-date, efficient equipment they need. As a matter of fact the new machinery can often be sold on a basis whereby the monthly instalments are no more, and in many cases even less, than the savings enjoyed through the increased efficiency of modern equipment.

Let an I. A. C. representative explain these plans to you in detail, and show you how they will help you to sell equipment on a sound and practicable amortized payment plan.

## Industrial Acceptance Corporation Limited

Sun Life Building - Montreal

AN ALL-CANADIAN COMPANY—25 BRANCHES FROM COAST TO COAST



"DOWN TO THE SEA IN SHIPS." From Durban, South Africa, comes this picture so strikingly illustrative of modes of transport in two widely different eras. An Imperial Airways flying boat taxis past the four-masted sailing ship "Pommern".



BEFORE YOU BUY  
**See THIS New**  
**LOW-PRICED**  
**Firestone**  
**STANDARD**



Here is the tire that is easy on your purse — the tire that puts money in your pocket by what you save on its low price. This sensational new Firestone Standard Tire hits a new all-time high in value for it has everything you want—safety, mileage and economy.

Only Firestone, with its vast resources and distribution, could build such a remarkably good tire to sell at such a low price. It has all the extra features which make Firestone Tires famous for quality. And every Standard Tire carries the Firestone guarantee. Drive in to your nearest Firestone Dealer today and see how he can save you money.

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Dealer for  
Low Prices

**Firestone**  
**MOST MILES PER DOLLAR**

## OIL

BY T. E. KEYES

LAST week I promised to tell you something about the possibilities of finding oil in the Maritimes. As stated in SATURDAY NIGHT on previous occasions, both oil and gas are found in small quantities near Moncton, New Brunswick. The gas from this field is commercial and is piped into Moncton. I am told that private individuals have filed on, or secured leases from the New Brunswick government for 99 years on, practically all potential oil acreage in the Province.

I understand that these long term leases were given without any drilling or development strings attached to them. To date little or no drilling has been done on these lands by the lessees, and there is nothing the government can do about it, unless they copy Mr. Aberhart's undersurface rights tax. If this tax were high enough, the leaseholders would either have to develop their holdings, or surrender them to parties who would take a more active and practical interest in their development.

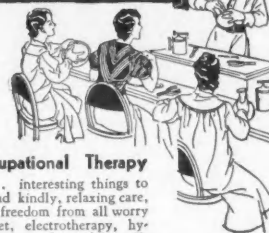
Now, Nova Scotia has a very interesting story, but because some of my information is confidential, I will have to hold it over until next week, or until such time as I can get permission to publish the details.

As a result of recent test, West Turner No. 1 has an open flow of 3,300 barrels, with a new potential of 2,200 barrels. Under the present 44 per cent. proration, the production allowance is 968 barrels daily.

Sundance, completed by Anglo-Canadian Oil Company, encountered the black lime at 7,390 feet and discontinued drilling at 7,410 feet—a distance of 468 feet in the Madison. The well is on test.

At Richwell, where work was resumed a week ago, drilling is proceeding steadily with three shifts operating. Ten-inch casing is being carried behind the bit, and arrangements are

### HOMWOOD SANITARIUM



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... interesting things to do, and kindly, relaxing care, with freedom from all worry — diet, electrotherapy, hydrotherapy, beautiful well-appointed buildings and grounds—these, under specialized medical supervision are offered by Homewood in restoring patients suffering from nervous and mental strain to normal health.

Rates moderate.  
Address: Harvey Clare, M.D., Medical Superintendent, Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ontario



LEWIS E. PHENNER, who has been appointed President of Canadian Cotton Products Co., Ltd., Toronto.

being made to install rotary equipment when a depth of 3,000 feet has been reached. Richwell is north of Royal Canadian No. 2 and about half a mile north and slightly west of National Pete No. 2.

Vulcan-Brown is drilling at 7,040 feet and is in the lime formation.

United No. 5 is cemented in the limestone at 6,850 feet.

Producers Crude No. 1 is at 3,005 feet and still cleaning, while Brown No. 5 is drilling at 970 feet.

Coronation Royalties is drilling at 6,780 feet and Frontier 6,589 feet.

Commoil No. 2, being drilled by Anglo-Canadian under contract, is at a depth of 3,483 feet.

Barsac is drilling 159 feet in the lime at a total depth of 6,665 feet.

The Royalite report shows the following depths. Royalite 30, at 7,412 feet, is 192 feet in the limestone; No. 31, at 5,479 feet; No. 32 at 4,761 feet, and No. 33 at 1,951 feet. Lethbridge South is drilling at 1,149 feet.

At the Vantage well, being financed by Vancouver capital, the derrick is being completed, and it should be spudded in within two weeks. Cable tools will be used to 2,500 feet, after which a change-over to rotary will be made.

Sunset No. 2 is drilling at 4,375 feet. York is at 4,860 feet and Consolidated at 5,135 feet.

Home Millerville in the north end of the valley is at 2,045 feet.

Dow-Jones reports R. A. Brown, Jr. as follows on Turner Valley's potential by the end of this year: "The crude oil potential of Turner Valley will probably be increased by between 30,000 and 40,000 barrels during the present year, to be added to a present potential of about 33,000 barrels, which would bring the total to between 63,000 and 73,000 barrels."

"Even with present rates and carrying charges, Turner Valley oil can compete with foreign oils as far east as Rainy River in Ontario," Mr. Brown said. When the potential of the field has been built up and promise of steady traffic has been assured, he said he expected that some adjustments in carrying charges could be expected which would enable the Turner Valley product to penetrate further into the Eastern market.

## MINES

BY J. A. McRAE

GOLD mines in Canada are milling 43,000 tons of ore daily. The new construction under way suggests a rate of 49,000 tons daily will be attained within the next six months.

The God's Lake goldfield is taking on more important aspects, with the God's Lake mine having produced \$84,035 in gold during April as compared with \$74,107 in March and only a little over \$50,000 per month during the past year. A feature has been average mill heads of around \$15 per ton during the past few weeks.

Bankfield produced \$53,876 during April from 3,965 tons of ore.

O'Brien Gold Mines is cutting a station at the 1640 ft. level and will continue sinking to 2,040 ft. in depth. Production is being maintained at approximately \$100,000 per month by milling general mine grade and drawing only sufficient of the rich material to maintain the balance.

Sherritt-Gordon Mines made an operating profit of \$164,674 during the first three months of 1938, and the enterprise has shown a steady improvement in efficiency and in lowering costs of operation.

Sherritt-Gordon is producing copper, gold, and silver at an average rate of a little over \$250,000 every 30 days. This is made up of over \$225,000 in copper and some \$25,000 in precious metals. The company also has large deposits of zinc but is not drawing upon the zinc orebodies until the price of that metal advances.

Sand River Gold Mining Company produced \$33,722 during April from 2,696 tons of ore. Net profits so far this year have averaged between \$6,000 and \$7,000 per month. The company borrowed \$180,000 in 1937 to complete mill and other construction, and this is to be retired from profits. The veins are comparatively narrow but carry high values. The company is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares, but still holds 540,000 shares in its treasury.

Little Long Lac Gold Mines produced \$137,326 during April from 8,091 tons of ore, for average recovery of \$16.97 per ton. Output for the first four months of the year was \$557,795, for an average of \$17.14 per ton.

Lake Rose Mines in Quebec will go into operation this week with a small mill of 25 tons daily capacity.

Gold production from the mines of Canada is averaging approximately \$3,000,000 a week, thereby breaking all former records. The output for the first four months of 1938, according to preliminary estimates prepared for SATURDAY NIGHT was \$50,350,000.

Moneta profits of \$133,769 as shown in the recent annual report amounted to 5.26 cents per share outstanding.

Falconbridge Nickel Mines is outlining an entirely new orebody on property situated on the northerly rim of the so-called Sudbury basin area. The deposit has a width of 100 feet at one point. The length appears to be 600 feet, as revealed by the moderately shallow diamond drilling so far done. A series of deeper holes now going down will give a better idea of the importance. (Continued on next page)

### BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

(Continued from Page 17)

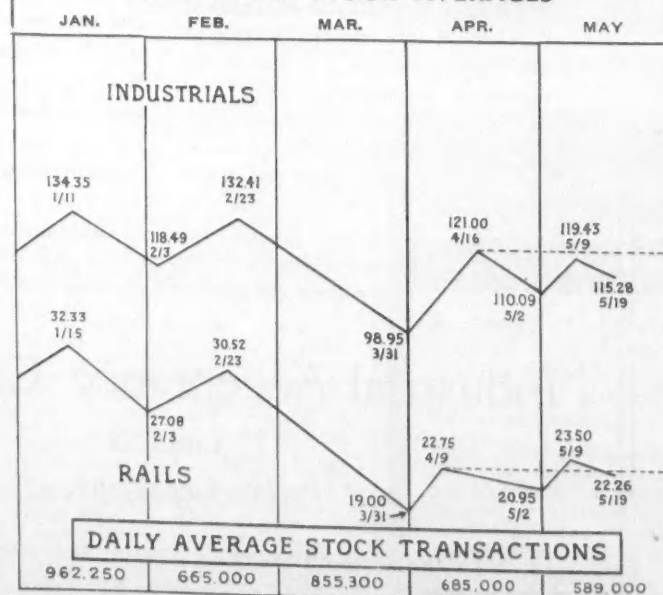
From the intermediate, rather than the minor, standpoint the above mentioned upper and lower limits represent a very important price area. In due course these limits must necessarily be broken on the up or down side, and the direction which the averages take will disclose the next material movement of the market.

Downside penetration of the current price area, as would be indicated by closes in both averages at or under 17.01 and 97.94, would reconfirm the downward movement. The length and intensity of the downtrend to date, however, plus the gradually lowering tendency of daily volumes since the turn of the year, raises some question as to whether the ensuing decline would be drastic.

To the contrary, should both averages penetrate the current price zone on the upside, as would be indicated by closes in the rail and industrial averages at or above 23.76 and 122.01, respectively, the market, for the first time in more than a year, will have developed a rather radical formation in the sense that it will have moved above a previous important rally point. This would signal a reversal in trend to an upward direction and a protracted advance in prices should then ensue.

The averages do not always talk. Until one or another of the limits discussed above is penetrated, there can be no certainty as to the next sizable move. In the interim the tendency of volume to move up on advances and decline on setbacks is at least a development of minor encouragement.

### DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



## Let's sweep out the last DARK CORNERS!

The present control law of Ontario is a sound law because it is founded not on restraint but on reason! Because it assumes rather than denies the citizen's control of himself!

To date it has made a great progress. Yet for the good of the Province, moderation must completely replace excess. True temperance assures liberty while it avoids excess.

Let's keep the principles clear:

Control differs from prohibition in two important points . . . It allows each citizen the greatest individual liberty of choice, while preventing him from interfering with the liberty of others!

And because it respects his liberty it can count on his co-operation!

The Industry therefore sincerely urges every open-minded citizen to join in helping the Government clean up such abuses as still exist. Assure your own freedom of choice by discouraging those of your friends who try to turn liberty into excess!

"We need not be the keeper of our neighbor's conscience but we must always be the guardians of his liberty."

J. S. B. MACPHERSON  
in an article in MacLean's  
Magazine, April 15, 1938

This advertisement is inserted by the  
Brewing Industry in the interest of a  
better public understanding of certain  
aspects of the problems of temperance.



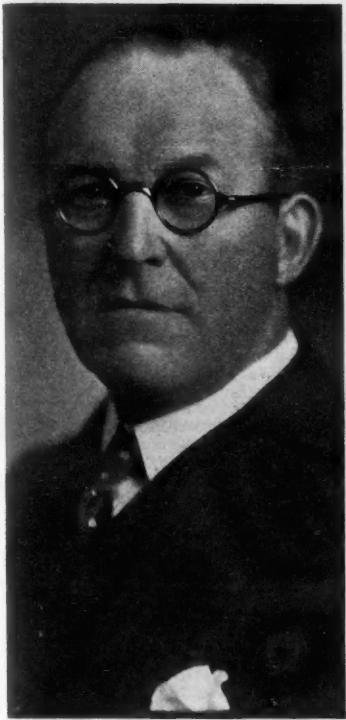
# 'MUDDLING THROUGH' A FAILURE

(Continued from Page 17)

operating, the one most widely recognized is its failure to provide a full quota of employment. When about ten per cent of the workers are employed for as long as five, six or seven years, there is something wrong. Whether the fault lies in the capitalist system, or in the interference with that system, is a vital point, however. Under complete freedom of competition, there would be no control of wages other than what might be exerted by voluntary unions of workers and by voluntary organizations of employers. When business and profits decrease, there should be a drop in wage rates also. Just as prices and profits have to keep on declining until a low enough level is reached to again stimulate demand, so also should wages fall until checked by competitive demand.

That method of adjustment would work for both business and employment, and it would not take seven years. But it is the hard-boiled, laissez-faire doctrine, to which the present generation refuses to subscribe. We have introduced just enough regulation, legislative and otherwise, to make us think that we can hold prices for the business man, and wages for the worker, in the face of this basic trend. The only result seems to be to prolong the agony. Any one knows that it is easier to recover from a severe jolt than from a succession of disappointments which permanently deplete the morale. Schemes for the control of wheat, of cotton, of coffee, of rubber and of various other commodities

## MINE MAKERS OF CANADA



DONALD MacASKILL, Vice-President and General Manager of the International Nickel Co. of Canada Ltd., at Copper Cliff, Ont., is the directing head of the Dominion's greatest industry and of Copper Cliff, the world's capital of the nickel industry. Copper Cliff is a most unusual community with its two tall stacks of the mammoth smelter, each over five hundred feet in height, down to its parks, tennis courts, ultra-modern facilities for recreation, and education, in which some 11,486 employees were paid over nineteen and a half million dollars in wages and salaries. It is under Mr. MacAskill's leadership that the smelter centre has become for its residents great and small a very comfortable place to live, and of which he is the first citizen. His interest in the eleven thousand odd personalities at Copper Cliff and the surrounding mines is in the group and not as individuals. The retirement system he inaugurated is financed entirely by the company and has been in effect for some ten years. It provides not only for service retirement, but also for death benefits and disability retirement. The insurance plans are optional and cover accident and sickness, half the cost of which the company pays. About ninety per cent. of all employees take advantage of this insurance. In addition to this, about a million dollars has been spent by the company on general employee welfare in the past nine years.

Mr. MacAskill was first employed by the International Nickel Co. in 1906 and his rise from the ground up is a romance in itself. He was elevated to his present position in 1931 and still retains it. Mr. MacAskill was elected to the Board of Directors of the Bank of Toronto in January, 1936. He's a thorough going Canadian by temperament and inclination and one of his greatest interests is Queen's University and its progress. He is an ardent fisherman, but is equally at home with his gun or his golf clubs.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada."

have practically all been failures as regards stemming the tide of depression; all too often they have only aggravated the situation. In wages also we gain nothing by attempts to retain an artificial level. It favors those who keep their jobs, but injures many who would be able to keep their jobs if the wages were permitted to find a natural level.

IN THE confusion of economic practice and thought which exists today, no one can say whether it is the system of the interference which is to blame. But we do know that there is more regulation today than for generations past; and any chart will show that the depression has been unusually severe and prolonged. Combine those two facts, and you get a conclusion which may be warranted.

This particular problem is complicated by the idea that prices and wages could retain their monetary level, and the necessary adjustment be made by a degree of inflation. That is good in theory, but definite attempts to apply it right now seem to bring only failure. It assumes a degree of control which has not yet been achieved. Again we may infer that interference is either too great, or else too little.

Obviously, the only practicable choice, other than a return to laissez-faire, would be to put every one to the most useful work that can be thought of. That assumes a fully planned economy, or in other words a dictatorship. For if we are no longer to rely on the judgment of individuals, then we must resort to the judgment of the state. But our democratic governments are not prepared to make such a move. We know too well that planned economy means inefficiency and ultimate failure.

At this particular stage, in both the United States and Canada, legislation tends so strongly towards minimum wages, standardization of wages and hours, and encouragement of unions, that a return to laissez-faire, or open competition would be regarded by many as admission of failure of this program. But we have worked the high-wage, high-cost movement to the limit. Our public attitude is all one-sided, supporting those things that tend to raise costs and limit production, while at the same time reducing consumption and employment. If democratic economy is to survive, it must recognize these fundamentals—that employment must be universal, and that a large percentage of it must be at the bottom of the ladder. Otherwise we are faced with a constantly narrowed payroll, and a correspondingly widened burden of relief. We have had too much concentration on the wage level of the few, and not enough on the volume of production on which all must live.

THE second great fault of the system is its failure to remain in financial balance. Kings and dictators throughout the ages have promoted the habit of going into debt, though there have been a few exceptions. Our democratic governments seem to develop the same trick, and it is particularly fashionable just now. We hear a lot about human values overriding money considerations, as justification for public borrowing. But it is quite obvious that these movements can do no more than run their course, and end up in bankruptcy or devaluation. Government seems destined to build up efficient production and savings for two or three generations, only to dissipate its achievements in a spending spree. The structure has then to be rebuilt on a new foundation. Surely this is not a good feature of our economy.

Surely if the business cycle is a reflection on capitalism, then the cycle of government finance is still more vicious. Right now the savings of several generations of enterprising Canadians are being depleted through the encroachments of public finance, which already have absorbed about 25 per cent of these savings. As more and more of our wealth is transferred from productive assets to mere government paper, the interest on which must come from the narrowing productive base, then the burden mounts at a cumulative rate. It is no wonder that the situation of public finance in Canada, which after the war was viewed as serious, is now admitted to be desperate.

ARE we at the parting of the ways? Have we time to scramble back to the proven though harsh ground of competition, or must we be carried forward to the socialistic horizon which may provide a fresh start or else prove a fatal mirage?

Certainly the policy of temporizing gets us nowhere. Great Britain is active, but under the influence of an armament program which is not economically productive. The United States finds that pump-priming has to be followed by more pump-priming, because the inflationary influence has been entirely offset by a political

campaign destructive of private incentive.

In Canada we have pursued a middle course, clinging in some measure to the precepts of the past while at the same time clutching at those things which look new. We evince a naive belief that we can mould capitalism into socialism. That is absurd, because the two systems conflict on many vital points. Capitalism has a complete answer to everything, but in its cruel though temporary adjustments it fails to satisfy our current ideas of social justice. Socialism, on the other hand, puts these human values first, but as it unfolds in our daily experience it tends to drive the wealthy down to the gutter, rather than raise the lowly up to a condition of comfort and security.

THE great merit of democracy, in fact the one which outweighs its numerous handicaps, is its insistent cultivation of individual energy and independence—the urge to produce as much as possible, and to save part of the output for further expansion of the industrial machine.

A socialistic trend which kills this productive power, and a financial tendency to destroy the security which savings bring to the individual, are defects which may easily be fatal. If these defects are inevitable outgrowths of private capitalism—if, as was recently stated, competition was doomed from the day it was born, then the sooner we move along to the next stage the better. But if they are mere surges of discontent, such as would arise under any system and which as a matter of fact have occurred before, then we will be wise to treat them as a disease, and purge the system as quickly as possible.

From the fact that such periodic disturbances have recurred in the past, and that socialistic experiments have been quickly discarded in a return to the solid ground of individual enterprise, and that every inflationary movement has had to be replaced by a stable currency before people became satisfied and prosperous, we may safely reason that the proper course is charted for us.

## MINES

(Continued from Page 22)  
of the development. Already the orebody has added greatly to the ore resources of the mine.

Waite-Amulet continues to indicate additional ore, and although ore deposition in that part of the Rouyn

field is known to be spotty, yet there are indications that the drill program has almost doubled the known mineral resources on the Amulet.

MacLeod-Cockshutt is milling 400 tons of ore daily. The first gold bars were shipped a few days ago.

Sigma Mines produced \$139,000 during April, and a net profit of \$66,900. Recovery average \$8.24 per ton, with the plant handling an average of 573 tons per day.

Kerr-Addison is operating its new mill at 500 tons daily, and already there are indications that with a little finer grinding the plant may be able to handle up to 600 tons. The first gold bars to be shipped from the mine will probably be poured before the middle of June.

Gorham Mines reports that the extension eastward of the ore zone on its property nine miles north of Port Arthur has been cut in a surface trench some 150 feet east of the escarpment. This would indicate a total length of 450 feet to date and additional work will be done to extend this further. No assays are available as yet but the appearance of the ore is similar to the high grade to the west.

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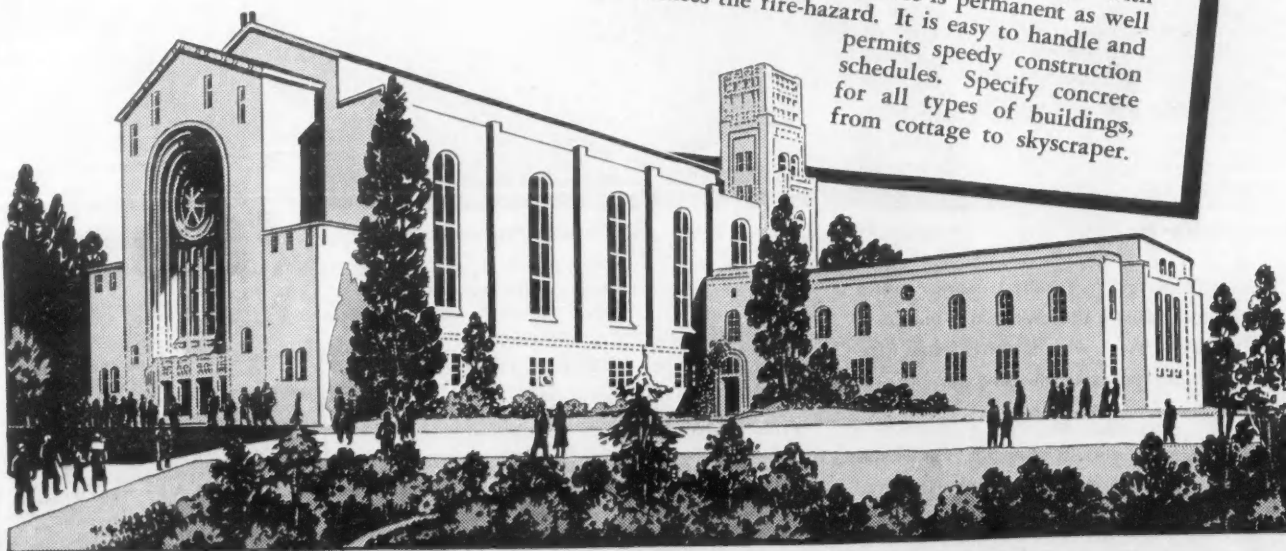
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## CONSUMERS AND CHAIN STORES

(Continued from Page 17)

Consequently the whole plane of marketing food, drugs, and certain lines of apparel has been raised during the past quarter century in a manner that gives infinitely better quality and value than formerly in goods purchased at prevailing retail prices by the public.

In citing the principles on which chain stores operate, the Canadian Chain Store Association in its brief submitted to the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, in April of this year, stated that they may be expressed in two sentences, as follows:

1. Central buying at wholesale or directly from producers and decentralized distribution through a number of retail units.
2. Profits arising from:
  - (a) Spreading of essential overhead over a large volume of sales;
  - (b) Small profit per unit of sale and rapid turnover of inventory; and
  - (c) With minor exceptions, dealings in cash with both suppliers and consumers.

Many local merchants, each owning only one store, have combined to form what is known as "voluntary" chains. In this way the small business man has emulated, as we have observed, the large-scale retailer and has pooled his purchasing power with his fellows in the voluntary chain. He, therefore, enjoys the larger cash discounts that are recognized as legitimate earnings from quantity buying.

Advertising is done collectively

by these homogeneous groups of small retailers, so that the advertising cost of each is proportionately reduced, or in any event even if a member of the voluntary chain spends as much, or more, than he formerly did on advertising he actually reaches a much wider potential market for his goods, through this large-scale advertising, than he could possibly hope to influence by such meagre display advertising as he could afford independently to employ in the newspapers, or other advertising media.

The "cash-and-carry" system of doing business, thus eliminating overhead expenses of credit and deliveries, has also been adopted by many members of voluntary chains. In view of the undoubted parity which the "small business man" has been able to attain in his competitive pursuit for the consumer's dollar with the corporate chains, there is surely no excuse for such lamentations and forebodings of evil as those made by Mr. Grimes of the Independent Grocers Alliance of America.

At this point it is interesting to note the satisfactory business experience of the Drug Trading Co., Ltd., Toronto, as reported at its thirty-third annual meeting, which was the occasion of Mr. Grimes' visit to Toronto as guest speaker.

This co-operative organization, comprised of over 1,000 retail druggists of Ontario, presented a statement to its shareholders for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1938, which showed sales of \$5,684,289, representing an increase of \$633,250 over the previous year.

An official of Drug Trading, in commenting upon the splendid record, said: "We regard the organization as an outstanding example of co-operative enterprise. The company is owned entirely by the druggists and has grown to be the largest drug house in Canada. It is able to compete with any other chain in this country in buying and pass the advantage on to members, who have enjoyed savings of millions of dollars since the organization started with sales of a quarter of a million dollars 33 years ago."

TO REVERT to the subject of discriminatory legislation, obviously and admittedly directed against chain-store companies, examples of such statutory measures may profitably be considered in the light of their undoubted effect upon retail trade, inter-provincial commerce, and the well-being of the Canadian consumer. Indeed, if the inalienable right of the consumer to the maximum benefit from his dollar is to be protected and if the integrity of our national unity as a confederation of provinces and territories among which the free exchange of their respective products of industry is to be maintained for the mutual benefit of all Canadians, then it is not only profitable but very necessary that as much enlightened public discussion of this subject as possible shall be conducted.

The hearings of the Rowell Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations held in various parts of the country to date have been featured by presentations of business men, or other groups, stressing the need of greater national unity. Though the witnesses who have been heard have proposed a great variety of devious routes by which the fundamentals of nationhood, as envisaged by the Fathers of Confederation, may be preserved, the fact remains that for the most part the submissions by business leaders have been made with the single purpose of enabling industry and business generally to fulfil its function in Canada, to the

end that the consumer wherever he is located in this wide expanse of territory may profit equally with his fellows in all other localities.

It is little wonder, then, that we find the Canadian Chain Store Association bringing to the attention of the Rowell Commission at the latter's Toronto hearings a few weeks ago, glaring examples of provincial and municipal laws passed in this country recently, against the conduct of legitimate business.

The proprietary chain stores operating in Canada must contend at the present time with no less than seven types of discrimination, in the matter of laws now in force, to say nothing of the trend in the field of business regulatory codes which must inevitably put a large group of the most efficient retail merchandisers out of business entirely within a very few years, if it continues.

WE SHALL consider these types of legislation in the order in which they have been submitted to the Rowell Commission, and identify them as Type One, Type Two, etc.

**Taxation Type One:** A tax imposed by a municipality under authority delegated by the provincial legislature and graduated according to the number of units operated by a chain. The Montreal tax is an illustration of this type. The most recent legislation of the Province of Quebec amending the City of Montreal charter enabled that municipality to impose an annual tax of \$1,000 per food store or variety store for all stores over ten under one ownership. A by-law passed by the Montreal City Council on April 26th last gave effect to this legislation. From five to ten stores inclusive the tax is now \$500 per store, and \$100 per store from the second store to the fifth.

Chain-store taxation was first imposed in Montreal in May, 1933, with a levy of \$150 on chains of twenty or more stores, and a sliding scale up to that amount and number beginning with the second store. In May, 1935, the tax was more than doubled.

As a result of these discriminatory taxes on chain stores under one ownership, a company formerly operating 42 units within the City of Montreal recently reduced the number to 14, and has since closed an additional 5 stores to avoid the maximum tax of \$1,000. Another company which had 82 stores in Montreal prior to the existence of any special tax, 78 stores under the maximum tax of \$150 per store, and 64 stores under the 1935-37 tax of \$300 per store, is planning shortly to close additional stores to avoid the \$1,000 tax per unit.

Food chains cannot afford to pay a tax of \$1,000 per store. The Chain Store Association points out that the largest Canadian food chain in its best days prior to 1931 enjoyed a net profit of only about \$1,000 per store per year.

THE managements of chain store organizations, company owned, have stated time and again that they are willing to pay all forms of taxes imposed on retail business generally. They point out, that in paying taxes equitably imposed, and so recoverable from ultimate consumers, they are in common with all other merchants really acting as collectors of revenue for the taxing authorities. On the other hand, when they are singled out for heavy taxation not imposed on other merchants in the same kinds of business their position becomes untenable.

**Taxation Type Two:** A tax imposed by a municipality under authority delegated by the provincial legislature, whereby a chain store within the municipality is taxed a certain annual sum without regard to the size of business or the type of chain. Such taxes are in force in several Quebec municipalities other than Montreal.

**Taxation Type Three:** A tax imposed by a province on the grounds of extra-provincial ownership or control of the business taxed. The New Brunswick tax was an example, but at the recent session of the legislature of that province this "Corporations Tax Act" was repealed, and a new one was enacted. The new measure does not refer to extra-provincial ownership of chain stores as the basis of their taxation. It is still discriminatory, though, in that it provides only for the taxation of companies operating chain stores. Pretending a chain of stores, or a number of individuals operating as a "voluntary chain" are exempt from the special tax.

**Taxation Type Four:** A tax imposed by a municipality on chain stores within its limits when the head office of the chain is situated elsewhere. Quebec City imposes such a tax.

**Taxation Type Five:** A tax imposed by a province and made equivalent to a percentage of the chain's gross sales within the province. This is the effect of the tax imposed by Prince Edward Island.

**Taxation Type Six:** A tax such as is imposed by the Province of Nova Scotia, graduated in part according to the number of units operated by a chain within the province and in part according to the amount of gross business done by the chain.

**Taxation Type Seven:** A tax of a fixed annual amount for each office or place of business within a province. This is the form of tax imposed by the Province of Ontario. It is not intentionally discriminatory against chain stores, but since it imposes a tax on each store unit of the chain, the effect is discriminatory to the extent that the independent merchant with one store, no matter how large that one store may be, pays less. The latter only pays the tax on his one place of business, although he may have as much trade as a dozen chain stores in the same type of business.

THE Canadian Chain Store Association has made an interesting recommendation to the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, suggesting remedial proceedings through the Supreme Court of



WALTER DANDIE, who has been appointed General Manager of the newly-organized company of Thomas A. Edison of Canada, Limited, located in Toronto. This company has been formed to provide greater sales and service facilities on Edison equipment to Canadian business executives.

Canada. This recommendation says: "In the matter of setting railway freight rates, it has been for many years a principle that discrimination is to be avoided, and any shipper who feels that he is being discriminated against by any rate may present his case to the Board of Railway Commissioners. We suggest that it might be proper to permit cases of discriminatory taxation to be similarly brought directly before the Supreme Court of Canada by any person or company whose business is affected and that the Court should have the power to disallow any Provincial tax that is found to be discriminatory either in effect or intent."

It is most apparent that a clearer definition of the respective fields of taxation, as between the provinces and the Dominion Parliament must be written into the constitution of this country, and that a more effective means of keeping the various legislative bodies within their respective jurisdictions under the revised British North America Act needs to be provided in the not too distant future.

Unless relief soon comes for the corporate chain stores from the strangling hold of legislation now in force, and very probably in prospect because of the narrow and uneconomic viewpoint of several provincial and municipal governments, the efficiency and healthy competition of these retail merchandising organizations among themselves, with the voluntary chains and with unorganized independents must inevitably end. The consumer, in rural and urban areas alike, finally pays when the government steps in among any group of competitive retailers, and legislates some of them out of business for the supposed special benefit of the "small business man." Laws which give all merchants an equal opportunity to perform their public service of distributing goods to the ultimate consumer are the only equitable codes for producer, distributor and consumer.

## A Stable Franc

(Continued from Page 17)

exchange accounts, for it is probable that they will have to support their currencies against a considerable outflow.

WHETHER or not the inflow of funds to the French account will continue for long, however, depends upon many factors. Even before this last devaluation the currency was economically undervalued in comparison with the dollar and sterling. Gold prices in France have been well below the world level for some time, and exports of capital have not been really serious during the past six months. The essence of the matter is that the situation is overlaid with political complications that it is never accurate to calculate the benefits of a devaluation by the existing facts. Usually, adjustments of the currency's value have been made the occasion for the undertaking of large-scale social programs, and the effect of these has usually been to swamp the immediate economic benefits of the manoeuvre.

So it may be in this instance, although the nature of M. Daladier's administration suggests that moves in this direction are not likely to be such as to prejudice the maintenance of the franc's new level. Nevertheless, confidence in the prospect cannot be entertained until it is seen whether budgetary equilibrium is now brought within measurable distance of achievement and whether political stability will simultaneously be attained.

On the most optimistic assumption, it seems that the difficulties which have beset the Tripartite Agreement since its signing in the autumn of 1936 may now be at an end. The fly in this ointment has always been the franc, for the relationship between dollar and sterling has changed remarkably little. And the certainty of able support from the French control to limit fluctuations between the main currency groups would do much to assist confidence and so to facilitate trade.

If, on the other hand, political unrest in France again induces social measures whose effect is to unbalance the new equilibrium, then the move will have been abortive, and some new adjustment will be required.

## MONTREAL REALTY

REALTY sales in the City of Montreal amounted in value last year to \$25,751,475, or an increase of \$2,699,105 over 1936, according to the Montreal Real Estate Board. In the suburbs, the totals were, respectively, \$7,392,675 and \$8,167,935 making a net gain for Greater Montreal of \$2,323,845.



